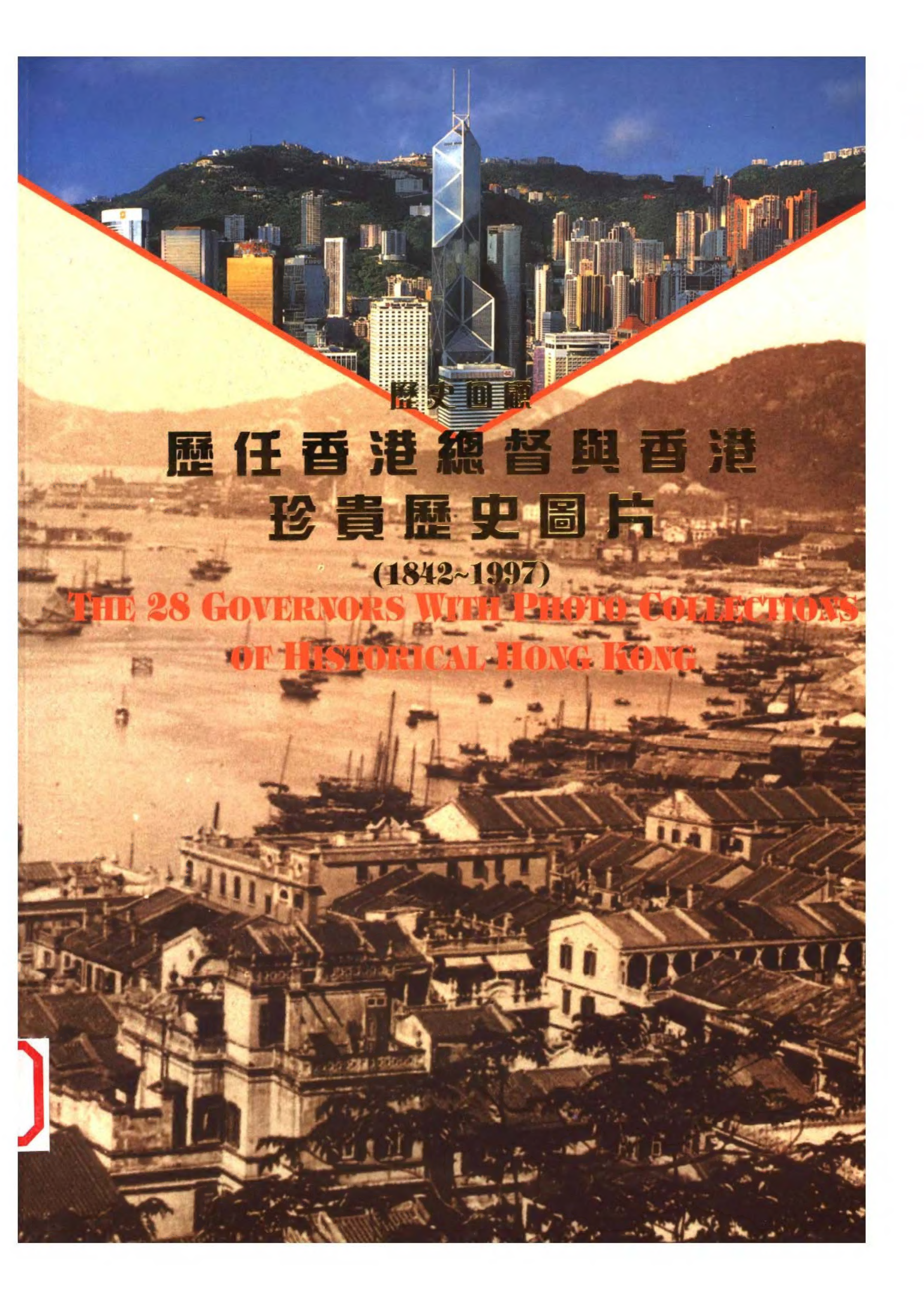

歷史回顧
歷任香港總督與香港
珍貴歷史圖片
(1842~1997)
THE 28 GOVERNORS WITH PHOTO COLLECTIONS
OF HISTORICAL HONG KONG

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譚志華先生（香港）
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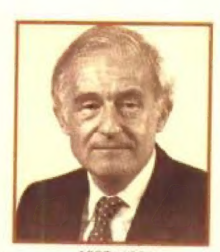
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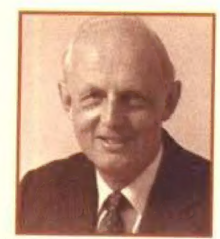




1992~1997
第二十八任總督：彭定康
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE CHRISTOPHER FRANCIS PATTEN

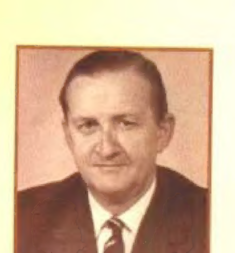


1987~1992
第二十七任總督：衛奕信勳爵（即前衛奕信爵士）
LORD WILSON OF TILLYORN, G. C. M. G.



1982~1987
第二十六任總督：尤德爵士
SIR EDWARD YOUDE, G. C. M. G., G. C. V. O., M. B. E.





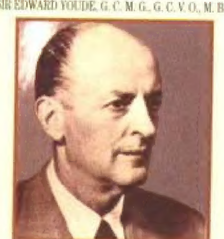
1971~1982
第二十五任總督：麥理浩勳爵（即前麥理浩爵士）
LORD MACLEHOSE OF BEOCH, G. B. E., K. C. M. G., K. C. V. O.



1964~1971
第二十四任總督：戴麟趾爵士
SIR DAVID CLIVE CROSBIE TRENCH, G. C. M. G., M. C.



1958~1964
第二十三任總督：柏立基爵士
SIR ROBERT BROWN BLACK, G. C. M. G., O. B. E.



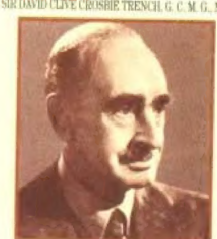
1947~1957
第二十二任總督：葛量洪爵士
SIR ALEXANDER WILLIAM GEORGE HERDE GRANTHAM, G. C., M. G.



1941~1947
第二十一任總督：楊慕琦爵士
SIR MARK AITCHISON YOUNG, G. C. M. G.



1937~1941
第二十任總督：羅富國爵士
SIR GEOFFRY ALEXANDER STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, K. C. M. G.



1935~1937
第十九任總督：郝德傑爵士
SIR ANDREW CALDECOTT, G. C. M. G., C. B. E.



1930~1935
第十八任總督：貝璐爵士
SIR WILLIAM PEEL, K. C. M. G. K. B. E.



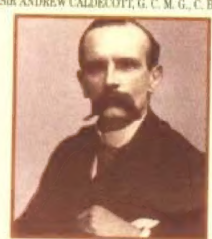
1925~1930
第十七任總督：金文泰爵士
SIR CECIL CLEMENTI, G. C., M. G.



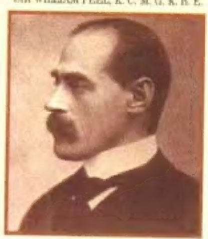
1919~1925
第十六任總督：司徒拔爵士
SIR REGINALD EDWARD STUBBS, G. C., M. G.



1912~1918
第十五任總督：梅含理爵士
SIR FRANCIS HENRY MAY, G. C. M. G.



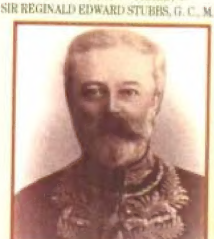
1907~1912
第十四任總督：盧嘉勳爵
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD LUGARD, P.C., G. C. M. G., C. B., D. S. O.



1904~1907
第十三任總督：彌敦爵士
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR MATTHEW NATHAN, P.C., G. C. M. G.



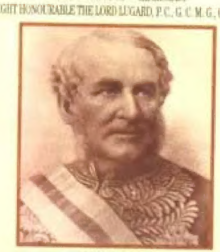
1898~1903
第十二任總督：卜力爵士
SIR HENRY ARTHUR BLAKE, G. C. M. G.



1891~1898
第十一任總督：羅便臣爵士
SIR WILLIAM ROBINSON, G. C. M. G.



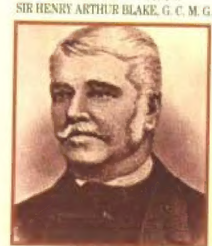
1887~1891
第十任總督：德輔爵士
SIR GEORGE WILLIAM DES VOEUX, G. C. M. G.



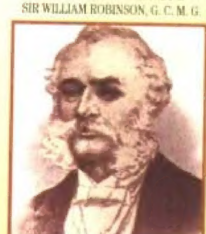
1883~1885
第九任總督：寶雲爵士
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR GEORGE FERGUSON BOWEN, P.C., G. C. M. G.



1877~1882
第八任總督：軒尼詩爵士
SIR JOHN POPE HENNESSY, K. C. M. G.



1872~1877
第七任總督：堅尼地爵士
SIR ARTHUR EDWARD KENNEDY, G. C. M. G., C. B.



1866~1872
第六任總督：麥當奴爵士
SIR RICHARD GRAVES MAC DONNELL, K. C. M. G., C. B.



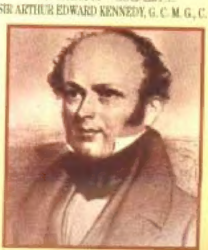
1859~1865
第五任總督：羅士敏勳爵（即前羅便臣爵士）
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD ROSMEAD, P. C., G. C. M. G.



1854~1859
第四任總督：寶寧爵士
SIR JOHN BOWRING



1848~1854
第三任總督：文咸爵士
SIR SAMUEL GEORGE BONHAM, BT., K. C. B.



1844~1848
第二任總督：戴維斯爵士
SIR JOHN FRANCIS DAVIS, BT., K. C. B.



1843~1844
第一任總督：砵甸乍爵士
SIR HENRY POTTINGER, BT., P. C., G. C. B.

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# • 前　言 •

被譽為「東方之珠」的香港，由香港島、九龍和新界三部份組成，總面積一千零七十六平方公里，自古以來就是中國領土。一八四二年簽訂的「南京條約」，香港島永久割讓英國；一八六零年簽訂的「北京條約」，北至界限街的九龍半島南端連同昂船洲永久割讓英國；一八九八年簽訂的「展拓香港界址專條」，將深圳河以南、界限街以北的大片北九龍土地連同附近大嶼山等二百三十五個大小島嶼租與英國，租期九十九年，至一九九七年六月三十日期滿。

中國政府不承認上述三個不平等條約。一九八四年，中英兩國政府經過談判後簽署《聯合聲明》稱：中華人民共和國政府決定於一九九七年七月一日對香港恢復行使主權，聯合王國政府於一九九七年七月一日將香港交還給中華人民共和國。中華人民共和國對香港恢復行使主權時，設立香港特別行政區，香港特別行政區「保持原有的資本主義制度和生活方式，五十年不變」。

港督是代表英國女皇對香港進行殖民統治的最高行政長官。在英國統治香港的一百五十多年中，曾先后委派過二十八位總督對香港進行直接的殖民統治。

香港歷任總督的歷史，連綴成香港自開埠以來的一頁頁歷史。從中可以瞭解各個時期的中英關係，英國的對華政策，歷屆港督的施政方針；也可以了解每個港督不同的背景，文化素養乃至各異的個性。從中，當然也可以看到香港從一個荒島漁村發展成東方現代化商業大都市的歷史進程，而其中凝聚着一代代香港人的心血與汗水。

# • FORWARD •

and the New Territories. According to the "Treaty of Nanjing" signed in 1842, Hong Kong Island was offered to become the British Crown of Colony, while the signing of the "Treaty of Beijing" in 1860, Kowloon Peninsula (South of Boundary Street including

south of Shenzhen River to the north of Boundary Street including Lantau Island with other 235 outlying islands to the British in terms of 99 years, due on June 30, 1997.

The Chinese Government declares the treaties were unfair and would not be accepted. Hence, the "Sino–British Joint Declaration" was announced after negotiations from both sides in 1984, it clearly stated that a Special Administration Region will be

next 50 years to come.

policy applied reflects of different cultures, backgrounds & personalities of individual Governors.

What takes advantage on developments of the Colony from a small fishing village unknown to the world to become an important metropolis in the Island's dramatic growth? We sincerely hope this publication will simulate the reader's interest in the local and unique history behind the scene.

1830年　文武廟圖景
A sketch of Man Mo Temple in 1830



1840年　港島海灣圖景，中間位置大樓為怡和公司
A sketch of Hong Kong Island and the Harbour in 1840, Jardine Matheson and Co. in the center



1842年　審判案犯圖景
Painting showing a judgement in progress, drawn in about 1842



第一任總督：砵甸乍爵士　任期 1843-1844
THE FIRST GOVERNOR : THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
SIR HENRY POTTINGER, BT., P. C., G. C. B.

## • 第一任港督 砵甸乍爵士（在任時間1843－1844）

一八四二年（清宣宗道光二十二年）八月二十九日，清廷全權大臣耆英（介春）、伊里布（莘農）與砵甸乍爵士在停泊於南京（清為江寧府治）附近的英艦「康華立司號」上簽訂「南京條約」（又稱「江寧條約」），全文十三條，第三條為：「今大清皇帝准將香港一島給予英國君主暨嗣後世襲主位者，常遠主掌，任便立法治理。」是為香港島歸由英國統治的法理根據。

一八四三年四月五日，曾經說過「香港並無用處」的英國維多利亞女皇簽署「香港憲章」（通稱「香港授命狀」、「委任狀」，即就職文件），宣布香港正式成為英國殖民地，委派砵甸乍爵士為第一任總督，受命於英國殖民地部（即理藩院）；四月二十六日，位於港島灣仔春園街的港督府遭洗劫；五月，以治安不靖，實施宵禁，華籍居民夜行受到限制；六月二十六日，砵甸乍爵士宣誓就職，港督同時是香港駐軍總司令（在一八五九年之前，總督同時兼任英國駐華全權公使、英國駐華商務總監兩職），同日督轅公布港督將根據英女皇特許令（又稱「聖諭」、「皇室訓令」），成立以港督為主席的議政局，（早年又譯作佐理堂，今稱行政局）、定例局，（今稱立法局），「負責制訂法律和條例，頒布通行」，二十七日，砵甸乍爵士委出首批太平紳士，（簡稱 J. P.，曾譯作治安委員、掌法紳士，職責為會同英軍、警察維持治安）莊士頓、堅吾、禧利等官民四十三人；八月二十四日，砵甸乍爵士任命莊士頓、堅吾二人為議政局議員，莊士頓、堅吾、摩利臣三人為定例局議員，在砵甸乍爵士任內，兩局形同虛設，甚少召開會議，因為港督接到頂頭上司殖民地部大臣史丹利勳爵訓令：「在香港這一特殊情況下，女皇政府認為適當的做法，是賦予閣下非常權力，遇有需要進行立法程序的事情，可不經（定例局）同意，獨自制訂法律，予以頒行。」十二月，教會人士創辦「聖保羅醫院」，是時全港居民只有一萬五千人，歐藉人士不足一千，華人大多是農民、漁民、石匠和流氓。

砵甸乍擔任港督期間，英國對華的鴉片貿易繼續擴大。他不僅不反對這種掠奪性的貿易，反而允許走私商們在香港進行交易，為他們設立儲藏鴉片的倉庫。

一八四四年五月七日，砵甸乍爵士離任，成為任期最短的香港總督，去職原因是英商對之不滿日甚（其後歷任好望角總督、印度孟德拉斯總督，一八五六年去世，年六十八歲）；港島中環的砵甸乍街即以這位首任港督的名字（準確地說是姓氏）命名。




1842年　香港徽章以貿易為主題
The Victorian Seal (1842)



1842年　簽訂的"南京條約"部分約章
Part in the chapters of the "Treaty of Nanjing" signed in 1842

## • The 1st Governor Sir Henry Pottinger (1843 - 1844)

On August 29, 1842, the Treaty of Nanjing was put into effective on board of the HMS "Conwallis" in presentations of Pottinger, Yi Le Boo, and Chi Ying of the "Ching Palace". The agreement includes 13 conditions, while the 3rd stated that: "The King of the Ching Dynasty agrees to offer the Island of Hong Kong to the Kingdom of Great Britain for now and forever, this also includes full administrations of law & order on it's own".

On April 5, 1843, Pottinger was appointed to be the 1st Governor of the Island by Queen Victoria. On April 26 same year, the Governor's residence has been robbed, and, in May, the social security was in critical condition, martial law was enforced that all Chinese nationals were not allowed to stay on the street after dark. Pottinger was appointed to become the Chief Commander of the British troops stationed in Hong Kong on June 26. Same day, Executive Council & Legislative Council was formed to propose for the execution of the Imperial law. But, both councils seldomly carried up meetings because Pottinger was granted the right to bypass the system and going back up the single-service chair of command at issuing the order.

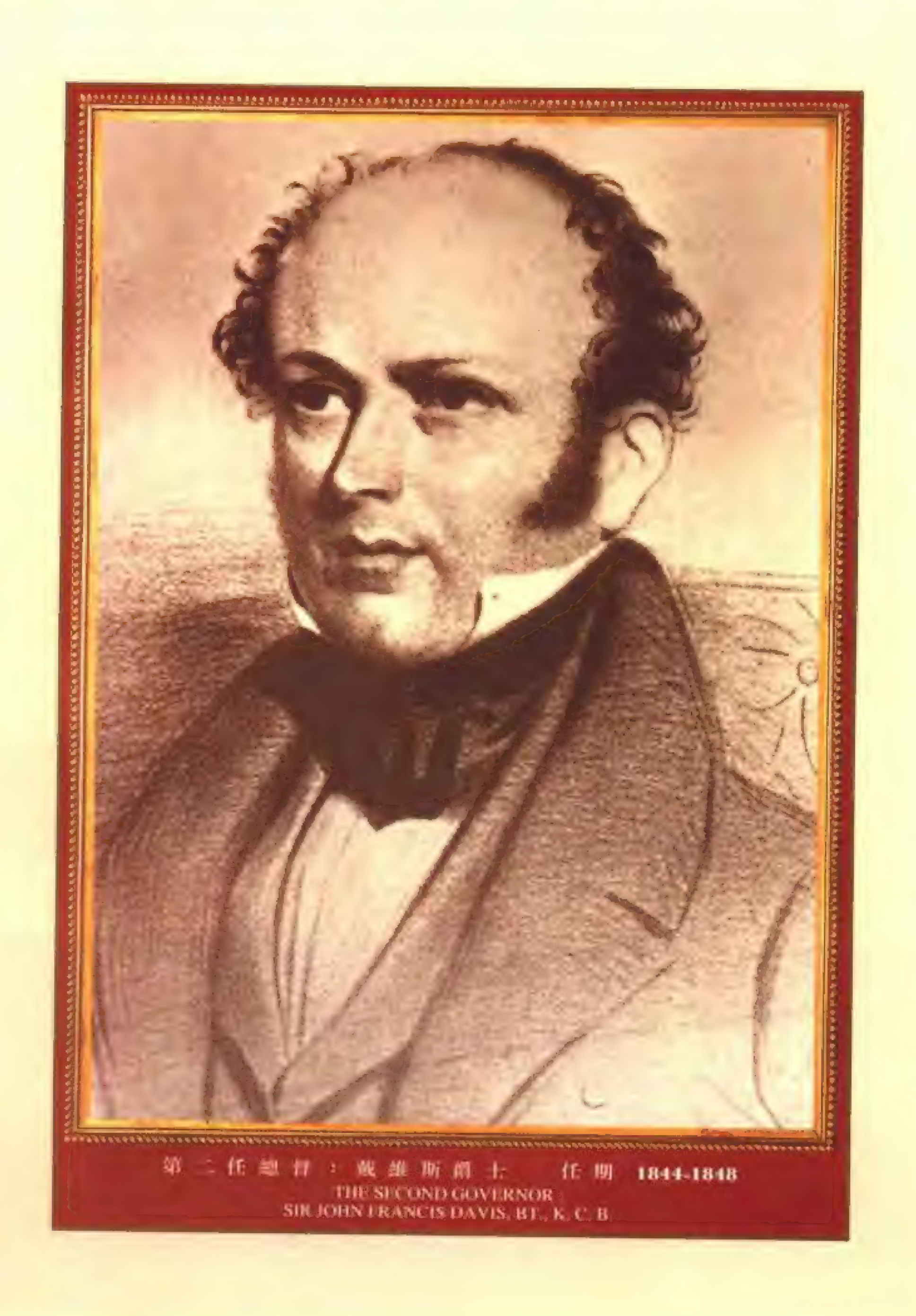
The population on the Island was only 15,000 with less than 1,000 were Europeans, most of the Chinese were farmers, fishermen, stonecutters & outlaws at the decade.

During this period, opium was introduced and imported to China by European merchants, Pottinger not just allowed the traders & smugglers making their deals on the Island, even provided opium storages for their interest and convenience.

Pottinger resigned on May 7, 1844, due to mass critics sounded from British merchants. After that, Pottinger became the Governor of Good Hope & the Governor of Madris (India) in later days. In 1856, Pottinger passed away in his year of 68. There is still a trace of this very first Governor, in Central, a street has given the name "Pottinger Street".



1842年 中英簽訂“南京條約”時情形
Signing of the "Treaty of Nanjing" in 1842



第二任總督：戴維斯爵士　任期 1844-1848
THE SECOND GOVERNOR
SIR JOHN FRANCIS DAVIS, BT., K. C. B.

## • 第二任港督 戴維斯爵士（在任時間1844 - 1848）

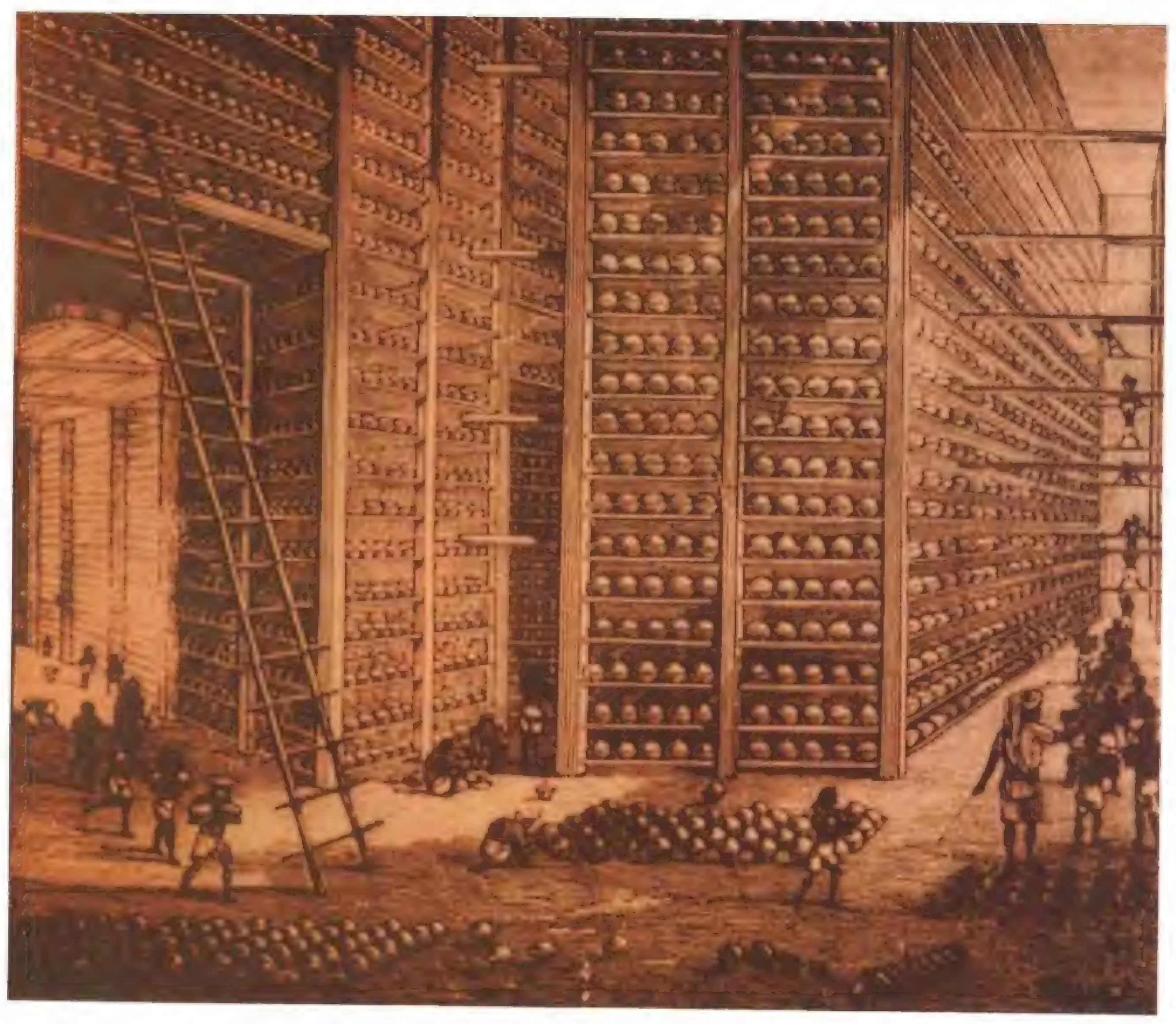
一八四四年五月八日，戴維斯爵士就任第二任港督，新港督是一位「中國通」，這位著名的漢學家為自己改了一個叫德庇時的中文名（港譯作爹核士），曾任職於「東印度公司」；七月十六日，港督府第二次遭打劫，治安情況令人不敢想像；八月，定例局通過人口登記法例，登記費洋人五元，華人一元，遭到華洋居民群起反對，發起罷市；九月，委任查理士•梅為警察司（相當於今之警務處長，翌年二月到任），整頓警政，加強治安；十月，成立高等法院，「太平山街街市」啟用；十一月，定例局通過「人口登記修正案」，只有貧苦大眾需要登記，費用全免；同年港府頒布「禁止賭博條例」。一八四五年二月二十日，第一張報紙「德臣西報」，中文報名因主筆德臣的音譯而得名，一九六七年據英文原意改稱「中國郵報」，一九七四年八月十七日停刊，第一家銀行「東方銀行」開業。一八四六年二月，為遏止罪案日增，公開執行笞刑；五月，洋商在皇后大道中組織「香港俱樂部」，又稱「香港會所」，俗稱「香港會」，建於一八九一年，位於昃臣道的會所於一九八一年拆卸改建），作為上流社會的社交中心；同年成立「賽馬會」。一八四七年，戴維斯成功地進行了香港的人口普查，全港居民實數為二萬三千九百八十八人。後來，適時進行人口普查成為港府的一個慣例。一八四七年一月，開徵小販牌照費；八月，由於施政得不到英商和下屬（與大法官賀姆不和）的支持，憤而提出辭職。一八四八年三月二十一日，戴維斯爵士黯然離開香港，今之爹核士街即以其名字命名（一八七六年，英國牛津大學以戴維斯爵士對中國文學甚有心得，授予榮譽文學博士學位，一八九〇年病逝英倫，終年九十五歲，為享年最高的一位港督）。



1845年　香港海灣圖片
Old drawing of Hong Kong Harbour (1845)

## • The 2nd Governor Sir John Francis Davis (1844-1848)

On May 8, 1844, the 2nd Governor appointed to Hong Kong was keen of Chinese affairs. On July 16, the Governor's home was robbed at the second time. In August, the population registration ordinance was called, with the registration fee of $5 for Europeans and $1 for Chinese Nationals, but oppositions from the community made the change in November – only poverties has to register, and at no cost. Charles Murray was appointed to be the Police Commissioner in September to reform the Police force. The first newspaper "China Mail" started to publish on February 20, 1845 but the press was abandoned on August 17, 1974. In February, 1846, the "Rattan Punishment" was publicly notify to halt for crime increasings. In 1847, statistics on populations was carried out successfully, 231,988 of Islanders was counted, after that, statistics on populations became a routine duty of the Government. In January, 1847, licensing fee was started to apply on street hawkers. On March 21, 1848, Davis filed his resignation and left the Island, because he was lack of supporting from British merchants and his patrons. Davis died in England, 1890, in his age of 95.



1843年　東印度公司的鴉片儲藏庫
The opium storage of "East-India Co." in 1843



第三任總督：文咸爵士　任期 1848-1854
THE THIRD GOVERNOR :
SIR SAMUEL GEORGE BONHAM, BT., K. C. B.

## • 第三任港督 般含爵士（在任時間1848–1854）

一八四八年三月二十一日，第三任港督般含爵士（香港的師爺或譯作般咸、文咸，港島的般含道、文咸東街、文咸西街因之而得名）履新，他是個外交官兼行政官，時年四十四歲，上任後大量節省政府開支，力求收支平衡；同年建成快活谷跑馬場。一八四九年三月三日，港府宣布批出的土地管業年期（批期）由現行的七十五年提高為九九九年，刺激房地產買賣，令庫房收入穩步增加，十一日，英國聖公會港澳教區主堂「聖約翰大教堂」落成（一八六九年擴建）；春，「香港廣州輪船公司」開業；同年「馬球會」、「扒艇會」成立，「鐵行輪船公司」開辦香港、上海定期航線，大量華工經香港前往美國舊金山淘金。一八五〇年三月，喬治 • 史密斯神父抵港，任第一任英國「聖公會」會督；六月，般含爵士委任英商大衛 • 渣甸、約瑟 • 艾德格為首批定例局非官守議員。一八五一年，陸續在中區進行填海工程，同年「木球會」成立，香港有人口三萬二千九百八十三人，華人佔三萬一千四百六十三人。一八五三年八月一日，英華書院創刊「遐邇貫珍」月報，是為香港第一份中文報刊（一八五六年五月一日停刊）；九月二十四日，港府創刊英文「香港轅門報」；同年澳洲發現金礦，大批華人經香港前往新金山（墨爾本）充廉價勞工。般含待人隨和，辦事沉穩，與香港各方人士關係較好，倫敦方面對他較為賞識。一八五四年四月，般含爵士任滿離港。




1850年　香港街景
Street scene of Hong Kong in 1850

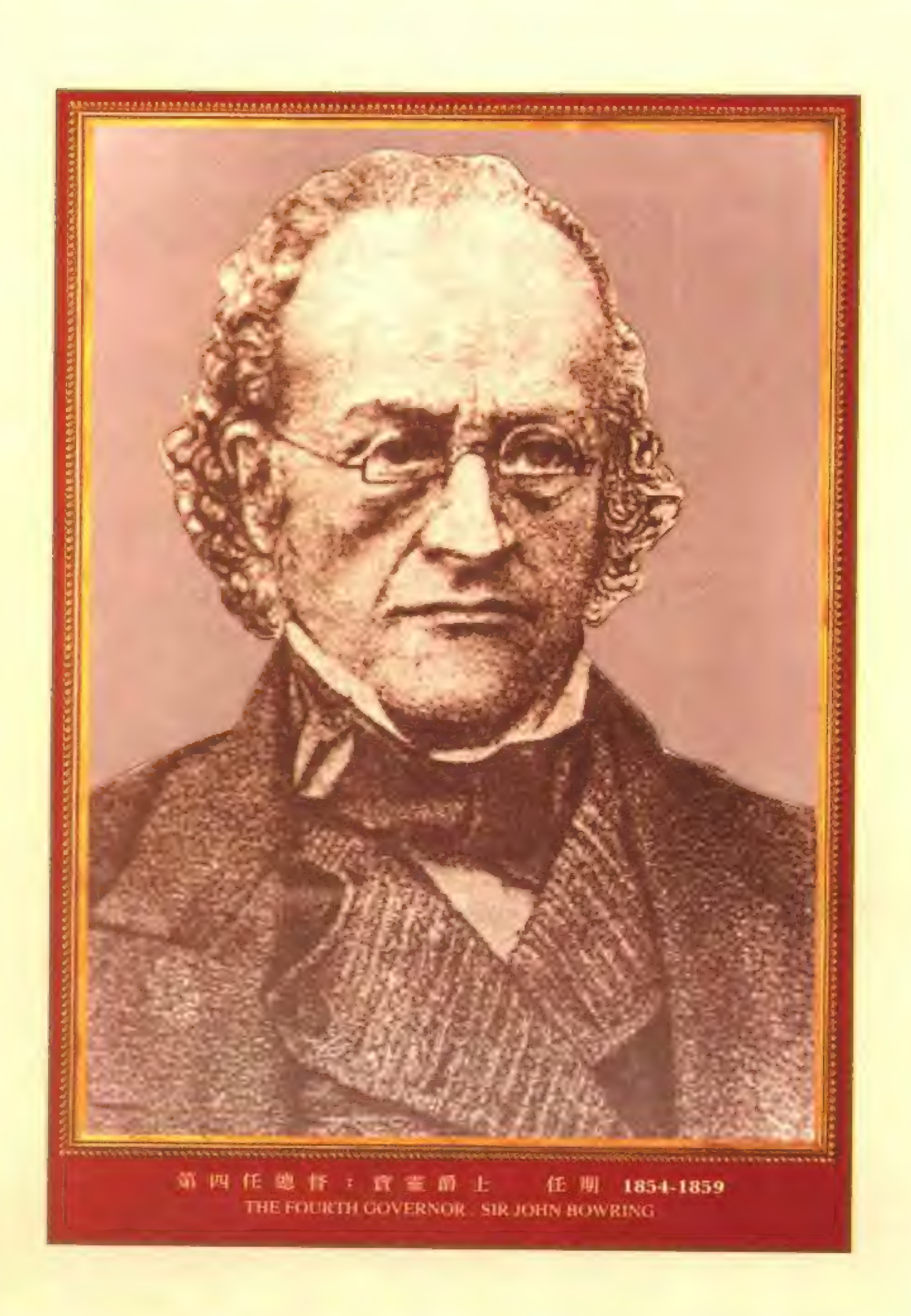
## • The 3rd Governor Sir Samuel George Bonham (1848-1854)

The scenario was on March 21, 1848, upon Bonham's arrival to be the 3rd Governor of Hong Kong in his age of 44. He wide spreaded out his idea of budget-cut on the Government's financial spending to balance the revenue's incomes & outflows. On March 3, 1849, the Government announced to extend the period of property ownerships and land registrations from 75 years to 999 years. The announcment, which did increased transactions on buying and selling of properties, also expecting incomes for the revenue. In 1851, land-fills started for reclaimations at the Central waterfront. The population was 32,983 at the time with 31,463 of Chinese nationals. On August 1,1853, Ying Wah College launched out the first Chinese monthly newspaper - "Chinese Serial" which terminated it's circulations on May 1, 1856. September 24, "The Hong Kong Government Gazette" was published. Same year, gold mines was found in Australia, large scales of Chinese nationals went to Melbourne for low cost labouring in rush of gold.

During Bonham's period, the colonists were well impressed by his good relationships with all levels and his way of dealing with the matters of the Colony. In April, 1854, Bonham fulfilled his duration, leaving up with his name on Bonham Street for the citizens to remember.



百多年前的港灣，對岸為山勢起伏的九龍半島
The Harbour in 1854, shaping mountains on the peninsula can be easily seen



第四任總督：寶靈爵士 任期 1854-1859
THE FOURTH GOVERNOR : SIR JOHN BOWRING

## • 第四任港督 寶靈爵士（在任時間1854－1859）

第四任港督寶靈爵士是一位行政官，又是語言學家、作家與旅行家，閱歷甚廣、學識豐富。

寶靈爵士於一八五四年四月十三日來港就職，略諳中文，自己改了一個中文名叫包令；五月，「皇家香港軍團」（義勇軍）成立；九月，港府頒布「遞解出境條例」，有權遞解不是在香港出生的「不受歡迎人物」出境。一八五五年八月，建議擴大立法局，將官守議員增至八人，非官守議員增至五人，並建議非官守議員以選舉方式選出，任期三年，但殖民地部不予批准；九月，令准中國商船在香港註冊，懸掛英旗，受英國保護；十月，遷入中環上亞厘畢道新港督府居住。一八五六年一月，歐人義勇消防隊成立；三月，華人義勇消防隊成立；十月八日，廣州「亞羅號事件」起，十六日，寶靈爵士以英國駐華全權公使名義要求兩廣總督葉名琛放人兼道歉，並打算乘機解決英商進入省城問題，結果觸發英法聯軍之役。一八五七年一月，港島發生「毒麵包事件」；十月一日，「孖剌報」創刊（一九一九年停刊），中文報名因主筆孖剌的音譯而得名；十二月，英法聯軍攻佔廣州，不少省城富商挈眷避難香港；同年「香港仔造船廠」開業，港府頒布「販運工人出洋牌照條例」，使販運廉價華工出洋的「豬仔館」合法化，位於中環荷李活道的中央警署（俗稱「大館」）落成啟用。一八五八年二月，黃勝被選為第一位華人陪審員；六月二十六日，中、英簽訂「天津條例」，二十七日，中、法簽訂「天津條約」；同年香港人口增至八萬六千九百四十一人，洋人佔一千六百一十一人，「孖剌報」增出中文晚刊「中外新報」兩日刊（前身為一八五七年創刊的「香港船頭貨價紙」，一九一八年停刊），由伍才（即伍廷芳）主其事，旋改為日刊，「為我國日報最先之一種」（戈公振「中國報學史」）。一八五九年三月，寶靈爵士任滿離港，寶靈海旁道（今德輔道），寶靈街即以其名字命名。



1858年　中英、中法簽訂"天津條約"情景
Signing of the "Treaty of Tienjin" by China with Britain and China with France in 1858



1858年　簽署天津條約時期的九龍半島
Kowloon Peninsula, at the time of the Treaty of Tienjin in 1858

## • The 4th Governor Sir John Bowring (1854 - 1859)

Bowring arrived on April 13. 1854. In May, the Royal Hong Kong Regiment (The Volunteers) was formed. In September, "Deportation Ordinace" was announced that any person who was not borned in the Colony of Hong Kong and was not welcomed to the Colony will be depotted. In September, Chinese merchant marines was allowed to register in Hong Kong, and, protection was provided to ships which bearing with the flag of the Kingdom. Bowring moved into the new Governor's House at Upper Albert Road at Central, in October .

On October 8, 1856, the " The Arrow Incident " happened in Guanzhou. Bowring requested the Chinese Twin States Governor Yeh Min Xin to apologize on Oct 16. While Bowing's trying hard to push to expand the market of British merchandise in Guanzhou, joint venture of the British & French soliders was deployed for battle preparations, December, Guanzhou was under attacked, wealthies and the riches rushed to Hong Kong for getting away from the war. Same year, the ordinance of "Selling of Chinese Labours to Overseas" was issued, this made the headhunting agents of cheap labours to be official and legalised. On June 26, the "Treaty of Tienjien" was signed with the British, and with the French on the 27th by the Chinese Government.

Same year, the Colony's population boomed up to a total of 86,941 with 1,611 Europeans. In March, 1859, Bowring left and leaving with his name on the Peninsula – Bowring Street.



充滿歐洲色彩的皇后大道中
Queen's Road in it's days of European touch

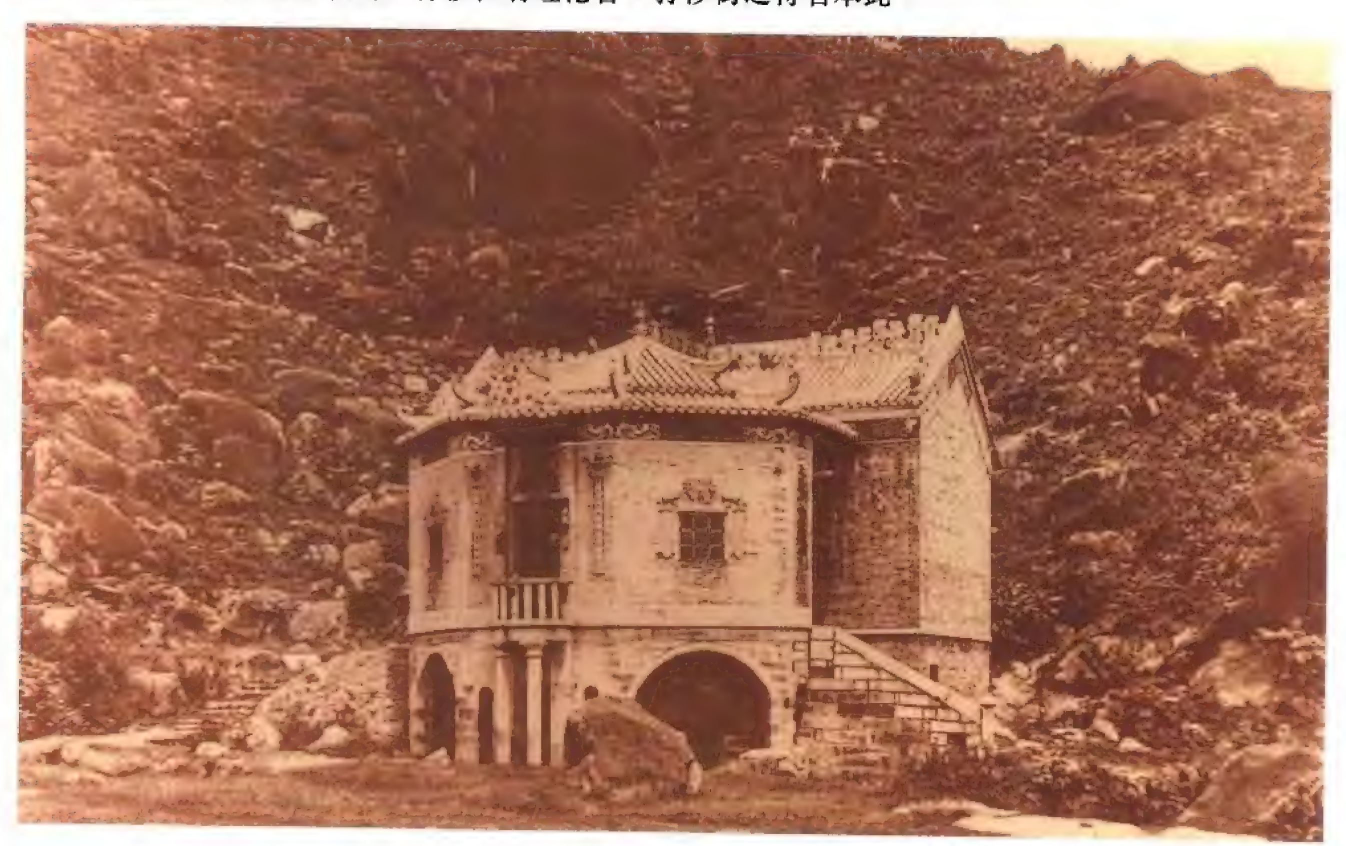


第五任總督：羅士敏勳爵（即前羅便臣爵士） 任期 **1859-1865**
THE FIFTH GOVERNOR : THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD ROSMEAD, P. C., G. C. M. G.
(FORMERLY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR HERCULES ROBINSON, BT.)

# • 第五任港督 羅士敏爵士（在任時間1859－1865）

第五任港督羅士敏一八二四年生于愛爾蘭，軍人出身。一八五九年九月九日，羅士敏爵士抵港就任、不必兼任英國駐華全權公使、英國駐華商務總監的香港總督；同年「渣打銀行」在港開業。一八六〇年一月，教育局（今教育署）成立；三月二十日，兩廣總督勞崇光答允將香港島對面的九龍司（九龍半島）永遠租給英國，每年租金五百兩；十月二十四日，清廷恭親王奕訢與英國駐華全權公使額爾金勳爵，在禮部簽訂「北京條約」，其中一項為清廷割讓九龍司與英國。一八六一年一月十九日，出席英國接管九龍儀式，儀式由額爾金勳爵士主持，二十四日，任命查理士 • 梅為九龍民政司；三月二十八日，英廷頒諭到港，宣布九龍半島附屬於香港島，歸併香港總督管轄；五月，「香港總商會」成立；同年「中華煤氣公司」成立。

一八六二年三月一日，港府出版「香港轅門報」中文版，名為「香港憲報」（簡稱「憲報」），十日，第一間官立學校中央書院（一八八九年易名為維多利亞書院，一八九四年再易名為今之皇仁書院，一八八四年四月十五日孫中山先生以孫帝象之名入讀中央書院）正式開課；七月，改革幣制，用銀元計算幣值；十二月八日，郵政局發行第一套郵票（全套七枚，以維多利亞女皇像圖案）；同年「中華煤氣公司」在石塘咀興建煤氣鼓。一八六三年一月，「香港黃埔船塢公司」成立，「水手館」（今稱「海員之家」）啟用；同年建成香港第一個水塘「薄扶林水塘」，存水量只有六千萬加侖。一八六四年十二月，港島中環開始有煤氣街燈照明；同年「植物公園」「一九七五年改稱「香港動植物公園」建成開放。一八六五年三月三日，「香港上海匯豐銀行」（簡稱「匯豐銀行」）開業，十五日，羅士敏爵士任滿離港，調任錫蘭總督，港島半山區的羅士敏道以其名字命名，在新督未履新之時，由輔政司（今稱布政司）孖沙任署理港督，孖沙街之得名本此。



1860年　港島天后古廟
The old Tin Hau Temple (1860)

## • THE 5TH GOVERNOR LORD ROSEMEAD (1859 - 1865)

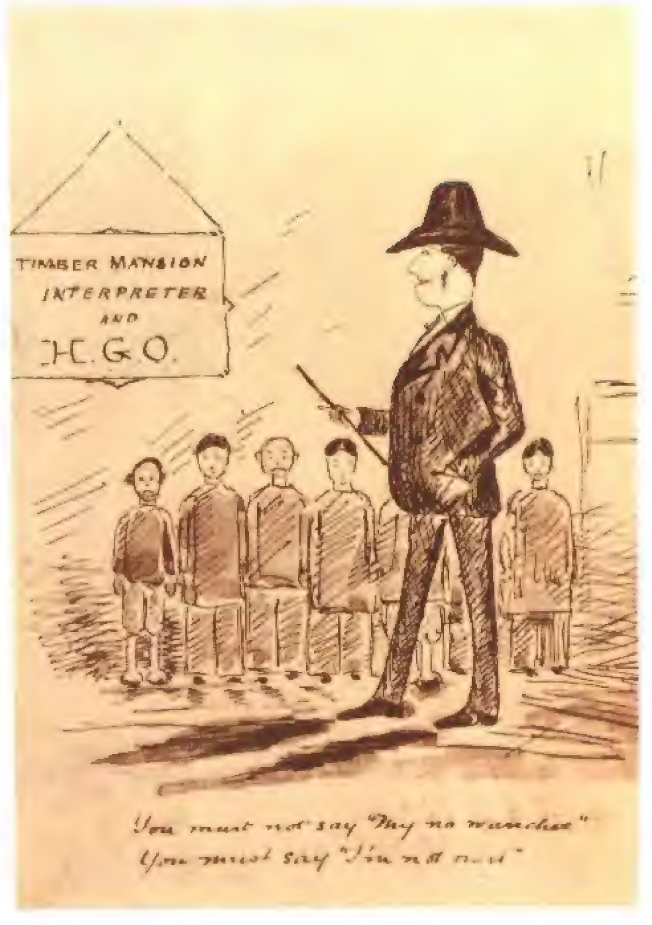
Rosemead was borned in Ireland in 1824 and appointed to be the 5th Governor of Hong Kong on September 9, 1859, and The Chartered Bank was established in Hong Kong same year. On March 2, 1860, Lu Sung Kuan in representations of the Ching Government to agree for the leasing of the Kowloon Peninsula to The Great Britain in terms of no limitation on time, the "Treaty of Beijing" was signed on October 24, Kowloon was than offered to the British. On June 19, 1861. Lord Elgin directed the handover ceremony of accepting the offer, and, on March 28, Kowloon Peninsula was announced to affiliate with the Hong Kong Island, under common management and abide by the Imperial rules of the Hong Kong Government.

In July, 1862, the Government issued the reforming of the local currency system, the system is to calculate in units of silver dollars. On Dec 8, the first set of postage stamps was issued by the Post Office. (Each set contains of 7 stamps, in designs with the portraits of the Queen). In 1863, The Pokfulam Reservoir (Hong Kong's 1st reservoir) put into service, which holds a capacity of 60,000,000 gallons in volume. December, 1864, street lightings powered by natural gas was installed at the Central area. On March 3, 1865. The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was established.

On March 15, 1865. Rosemead has ended up his duration and transferred to become the Governor of Ceylon.



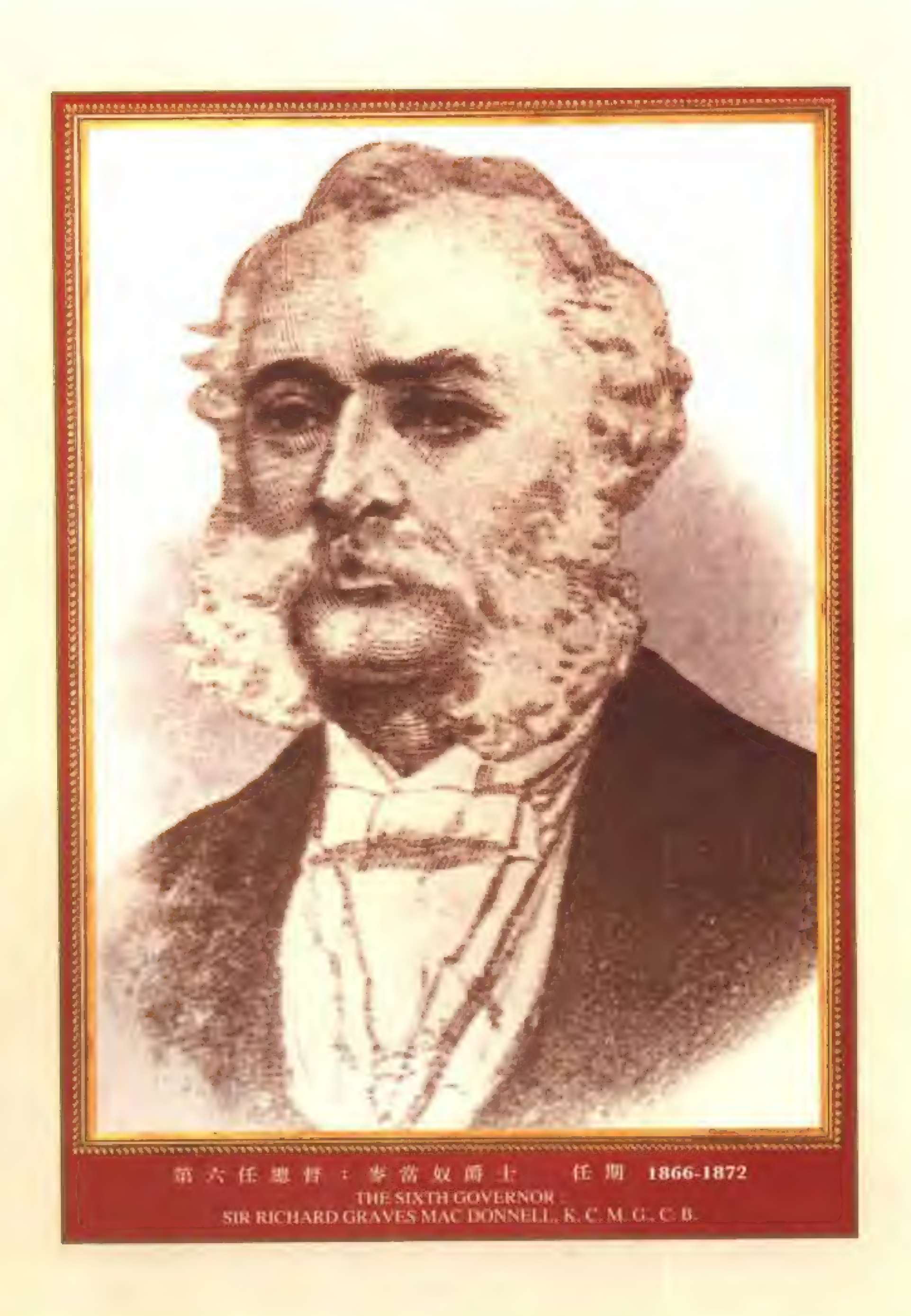
1860年 社會漫畫
Illustration of 1860




1860年 社會漫畫
Illustration of 1860




1864年　香港海員之家會所
Old Sailors Home in 1864



第六任總督：麥當奴爵士　任期 1866-1872
THE SIXTH GOVERNOR :
SIR RICHARD GRAVES MAC DONNELL, K. C. M. G., C. B.

## • 第六任港督 麥當奴爵士（在任時間1866－1872）

麥當奴是一位律師出身的行政官，一八一四年出生於愛爾蘭，畢業於都柏林三一學院，後進入英國殖民地部。

一八六六年三月十一日，麥當奴爵士蒞港就任第六任港督；五月七日，主持「香港鑄錢局」開幕禮，自行鑄造香港銀元。一八六七年七月，施行「維持社會秩序及風化條例」，公開招商承餉開賭，大開賭禁，一時賭風甚熾；十月，開徵釐印稅（俗稱「印花稅」），同月廣東海關巡邏船在進入香港水域一帶搜查走私漏稅船隻，影響正常貿易，洋商稱之為「封鎖香港」，是時全港有警察（穿綠色制服，俗稱「綠衣」）五百九十八人；同年「顛地洋行」倒閉。一八六八年一月一日，「香港鑄錢局」竟因虧蝕過鉅宣布結束（以後硬幣交由英倫造幣廠鑄造，由港府發行）；同年消防局（俗稱「火燭館」，今消防處）及第一個華人商業團體「南北行公所」成立。一八六九年十一月二日，「大會堂」由英國艾佛烈王子主持揭幕禮，內有博物館、圖書館、演講室、皇家劇院（該第一代「大會堂」於一九三三年拆卸部分，興建「匯豐銀行」新廈，其餘部分亦於一九四七年拆去，由「中國銀行」投得興建銀行大廈，現在位於中環「愛丁堡廣場」的第二代大會堂於一九六二年三月落成啟用）；同年「遊艇會」成立。

一八七〇年四月九日，主持華人慈善團體「東華醫院」奠基禮。一八七一年六月，香港與倫敦、紐約開始藉有線電報互通訊息。一八七二年一月，在輿論一致反對下，下令由下月起「所有開賭牌照一律宣布取消」；二月十四日，主持「東華醫院」落成禮（一九三一年「東華醫院」與「廣華醫院」、「東華東院」合併為「東華三院」），該院為廣大華人服務；四月，任滿離任，麥當奴道以其名字命名。



1868年　馬場一覽
A glance of the Race Course in 1868

## • The 6th Governor Sir Richard Graves Macdonnel (1866 - 1872 )

Macdonnel arrived to be the 6th Governor of Hong Kong on March 11, 1866. He directed the grand opening ceremony of the "Hong Kong Mint" on May 7, started to produce Hong Kong silver dollars. July, 1867, "The Social Order & Decency Act", has proposed. Gambling licences were issued for open bids and stamp duties was applied in October. Same year, the Cantonese Coast Guards patrol boats entering the Hong Kong waterlines in search of smugglers and causing inconvenience to the Island's regular trades, which European merchants claimed to be the " Blokcade to Hong Kong's Harbour".

1867, The Hong Kong Police has only 598 officers in its force. The Hong Kong Mint declared bankruptcy on June 1, 1868. Same year, The Fire Department was established. On November 2, 1869, grand opening of the City Hall was directed by HRH Prince Alfred. Portion of the City Hall building has been teared down in 1933 for the construction of The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building. The remaining portions of City Hall was torned down in 1947 and The Bank of China Building was being built on the site. (The New City Hall is now situated at the Edinburgh Square and opens to the public since March, 1962.)

June 1871, the Island hooked up it's cable communication networks with London & New York. In June, 1872, the Government put a ban on all kinds of gambling license issued due to critics and oppositions from the society.

April 9, 1870, Macdonnel directed the "Stone Laying" ceremony for Tung Wah Hospital (in 1931, Tung Wah Hospital, Kwong Wah Hospital and the Tung Wah Eastern Hospital has combined to name The Tung Wah Group of Hospitals at providing medical services to the Chinese community. Macdonnel left Hong Kong in April. 1872.



1868年　西環狀況
West Point in 1868



1868年　華商展覽會
The Chinese Trade Fair in 1868



1868年　怡和公司
Jardine Matheson Company in the old days



1868年　寧靜的港海與中區
Peaceful harbour and the Central backed in 1868



1868年　聖保祿書院（左上）及鍚蘭樓
St. Paul Collage (top left) and Zetland Lodge (1868)

1869年　香港市民遊覽植物公園
Colonists gathered in Botenical Garden in 1869



1869年　建設中的太平山
Tai Ping Shan under construction (1869)



1869年　港島西區華人村落
The Chinese village at West Point (1869)



1869年　香港唯一的快活谷墳場（1918年馬場大火600死難者下葬於此墳場）
The Happy Valley Cementery, buried with the victims died in the Race course fire (1869)



1870年　維多利亞軍營
The Victoria Barrack (1870)



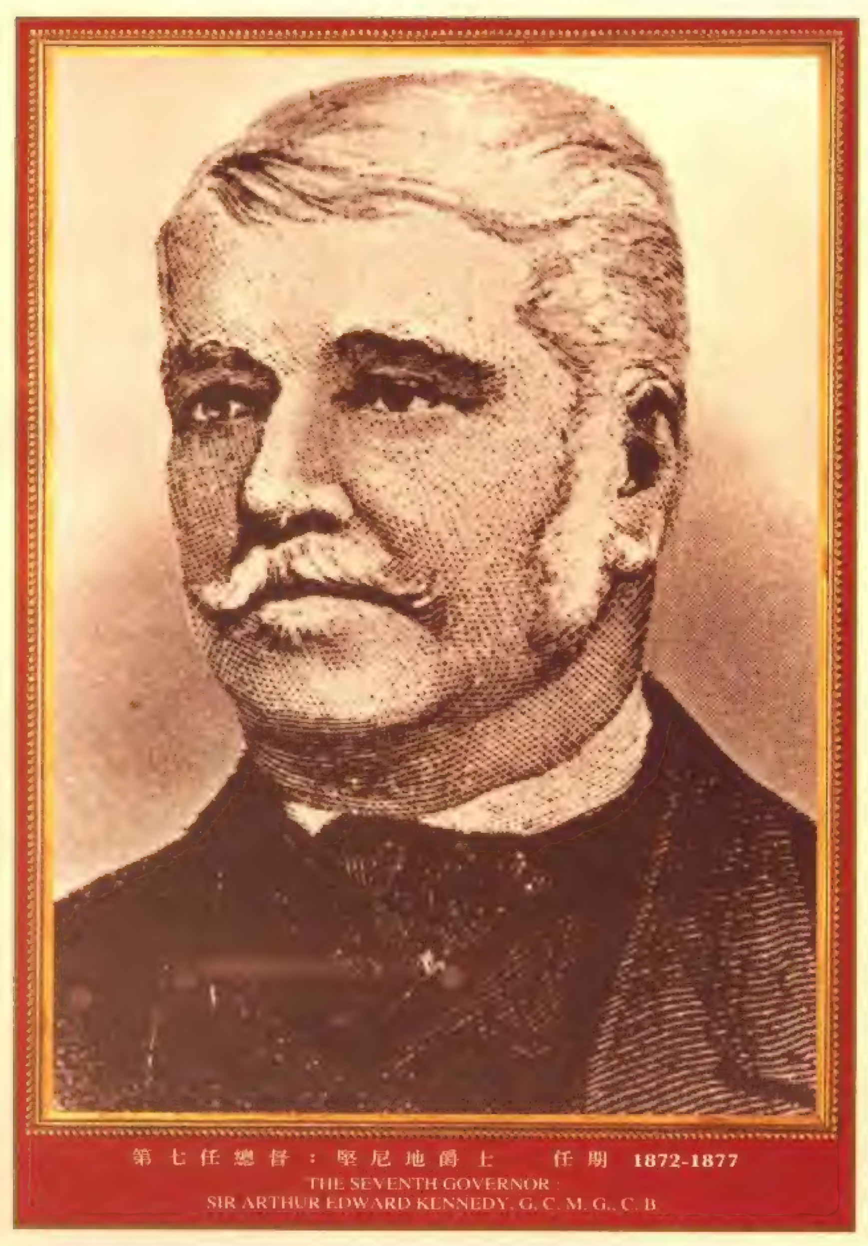
1870年　法國炮艦在港海遭颱風吹襲
French Gunboat wrecked after typhoon in 1870.



1870年　港島中環半山
The Island's mid level area (1870)



1870年　畢打街一景
A view of Pedder Street (1870)



第七任總督：堅尼地爵士　任期 1872-1877
THE SEVENTH GOVERNOR :
SIR ARTHUR EDWARD KENNEDY, G. C. M. G., C. B

## • 第七任港督 堅尼地爵士（在任時間1872－1877）

第七任港督堅尼地爵士是一位軍人出身的行政官，他與第六任港督麥當奴既是同鄉又是校友，且有大致相同的閱歷，但性格卻大不相同，他沉穩而寡言。

一八七二年四月十六日，堅尼地爵士接任港督；同年「招商局」在港開業，「德臣西報」譯員陳藹亭創辦「華字日報」。一八七四年一月五日，中文「循環日報」創刊，由王韜任主筆；九月二十四日，颱風襲港，沉船三十五艘，死亡近三千人；同年開發山頂為住宅區，只限外籍人士居住〔第一位獲准在山頂居住的華人是何東（曉生）爵士，在山頂道建有「曉覺園」俗稱「何東花園」〕，馬路上首次出現人力車（東洋車，俗稱「車仔」），位於西營盤的香港第一間公立醫院「國家醫院」投入服務。

一八七五年（清德宗光緒元年）七月，在英倫鑄造的銅元開始在港發行；同年建成「德忌笠燈塔」，「九龍碼頭貨倉有限公司」（簡稱「九倉」、「九龍倉」）成立。一八七七年三月二日，堅尼地爵士離任，堅尼地道、堅尼地街、堅尼地台、堅尼地城因之而得名；四月一日，香港獲准加入「萬國郵政聯盟」。



1877年　維多利亞女皇鑽禧紀念慶典
Celebrating to Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in 1877

## • The 7th Governor Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy (1872 - 1877)

Hong Kong's new Governor to arrive on April 16, 1872 – Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy. There was a tragedy on September 24, 1874 during the assualt of the typhoon, 35 ships & boats were sunk, about 3,000 people were counted either dead or wounded. Same year, the Peak area started to develop for residential purpose, but, only westerners were allowed to reside in the area. (The first Chinese allowed to stay at the Peak was Sir Ho Tung.) "The Rickshaws" was the first time to appear on the streets of the Colony. The first Government run public hospital "The Nation Hospital" was put into service at the Western district.

In July, 1875, silver dollar coins produced in London started to distribute in Hong Kong, The Kowloon Wharf Co., Ltd. was established in the same year. On March 2, 1877, Kennedy left but his name was still familiar to the citizens : Kennedy Road, Kennedy Street, Kennedy Terrace & Kennedy Town.

On April 1, Hong Kong was approved to join in the "International Postal Union."



1874年 筲箕灣漁港景色
The Shaukiwan harbour in 1874



第八任總督：軒尼詩爵士　任期 1877-1882
THE EIGHTH GOVERNOR :
SIR JOHN POPE HENNESSY, K. C. M. G.

## • 第八任港督 軒尼詩爵士（在任時間1877－1882）

第八任港督軒尼詩爵士是一位愛爾蘭人，出身職業行政官員，長期在英國殖民地部任職。

一八七七年四月二十二日，軒尼詩爵士抵港履新。一八七九年十一月，立法局通過公娼制，水坑口一帶妓寨林立（一九〇六年遷至西環石塘咀經營，至是「塘西風月」乃獨領風騷）；同年年僅廿二的康有為「薄遊香港」。軒尼詩對港島中區的建設做出了積極貢獻，允許華人在此發展商店與建築。

一八八〇年二月，委任伍才（伍廷芳）為第一位立法局華人非官守議員；五月，以「保赤安良」為宗旨的「保良局」成立，大庇香港無依婦孺；同年「樂善堂」成立，「天星小輪公司」開業。一八八一年六月，港島首次裝設電話；同年香港有人口十六萬四百零二人，其中歐藉人士只佔九千七百一十二人，立法局通過「華人歸化案」，華人可以申請歸化入英藉。一八八二年三月七日，軒尼詩爵士任滿離港，出任毛里求斯總督，軒尼詩道即以其名字命名。離港後由輔政司馬師任署理港督（馬師道之名本此）。



1880年 維多利亞海港景色
Victoria view of 1880



1880年
英藉商人貿易團在福州湧泉寺合照
British merchants took a visit to the Kuchan Monstery near Foochow in 1880

## • The 8th Governor Sir John Pope Hennessy (1877 - 1882)

On April 22, 1877, Hennessy started his assignment to be the Governor of Hong Kong. In November, 1879, the Legislative Council has passed the prostitute control and registration ordinance, hookers were legalised and piled up at the Western area. Hennessy was trying hard to push for the developments at the Central area, he permitted and encouraged Chinese merchants to establish business to join in the City's developments at the Central.

In May, 1880. The Po Leung Kuk was established, for protections of the single women & the orphans. The Star Ferry put into service same year. June, 1881, the first telephone was installed in Hong Kong. The population counted this time was 160,402 with 9,712 European nationals. Same year, the Legislative Council has passed the law to allow Chinese nationals to apply for British Nationalities and citizenships.

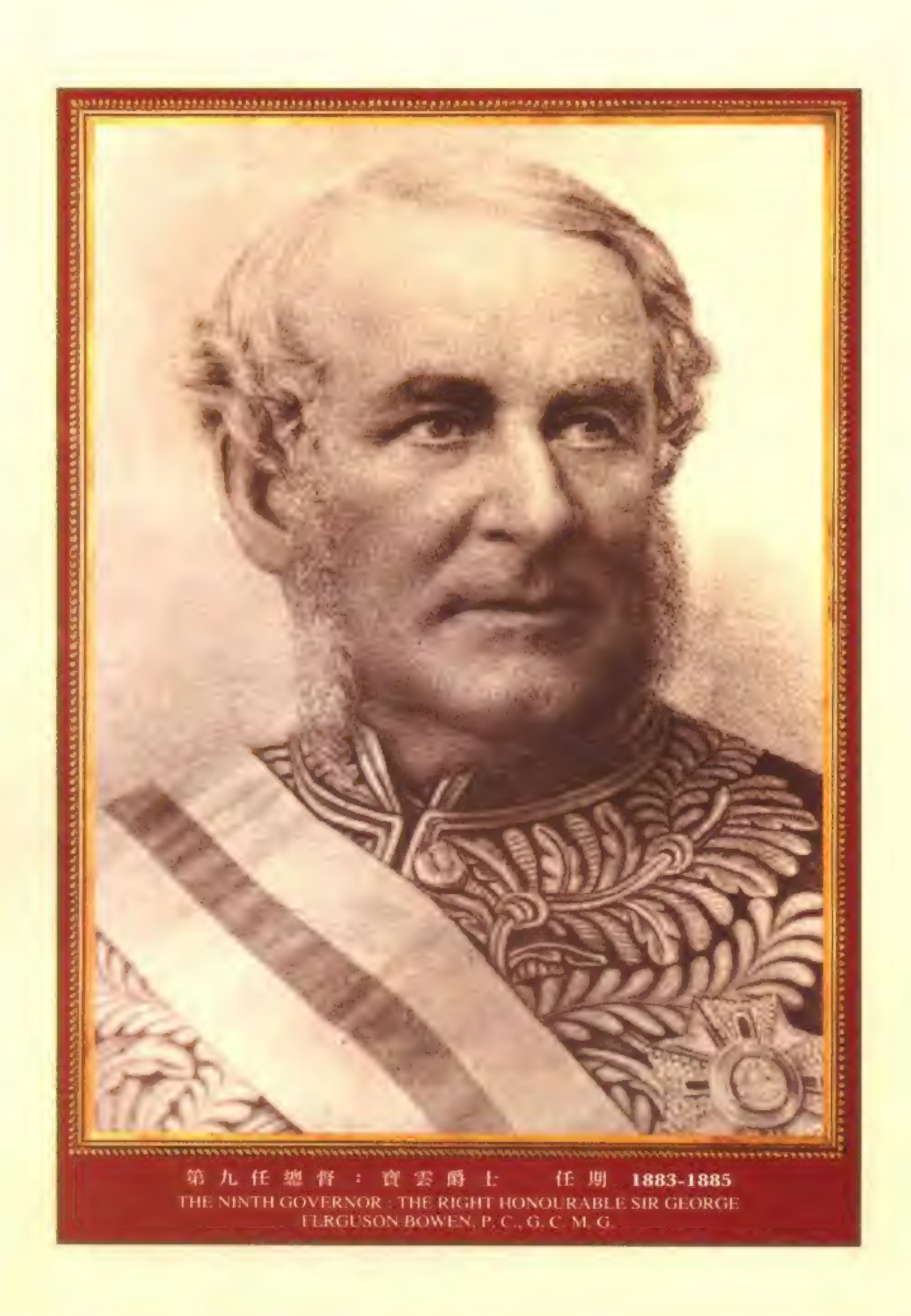
Hennessy left on March 7, 1882 while finished the duration accordingly.



1880年 中國邊境的清軍官兵
Officer and soldiers of the Ching Dynasty near Hong Kong Frontier (1880)



1881年 政府醫院
The Government Hospital (1881)



第九任總督：寶雲爵士　任期 1883-1885
THE NINTH GOVERNOR : THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR GEORGE FERGUSON BOWEN, P. C., G. C. M. G.

## • 第九任港督 寶雲爵士（在任時間1883－1885）

第九任港督寶雲爵士是一位教育工作者出身的行政官，也是一位愛爾蘭人。曾任過大學校長，曾任新西蘭總督。

一八八三年三月三十日，六十一歲的寶雲爵士宣誓就任第九任香港總督；六月，成立衛生局（俗稱「潔淨局」），致力改善華人住宅區的居住環境；十二月，時任高等法院通事的黃勝成為第一位華人太平紳士；同年修築銅鑼灣避風塘防波隄。一八八四年二月，黃勝繼離港北上加入直隸總督兼北洋大臣李鴻章幕的伍才成為第二位華人立法局非官守議員；八月，中法之戰起；十月，香港華工拒絕為法船起卸貨物，遭英官判罰，憤而罷工；十一月，「山頂纜車公司」成立，英國承認中、法正式交戰，禁止法船在香港裝煤、修理；同年天文台成立，「太古洋行」斥資在北角寶馬山建成第一個私家水塘（即「賽西湖」）供應附近廠房用水（今已填平，建成「賽西湖大廈」及公園）。一八八五年六月，中、法在天津簽訂「越南條約」，戰雲消散，對香港的影響消除；十二月，寶雲爵士以身體欠佳退休返英，由輔政司馬師任署理港督。一八八六年，歷時廿載的「封鎖香港」事件終告結束。一八八七年四月，由駐港英軍司令金馬倫少將繼任署理港督，今之寶雲道、寶雲徑、金馬倫道、金馬倫里即以寶雲爵士、金馬倫少將的名字命名。



1883年　大雪過後的香港福州會所外貌
Entrance of the Foochow Club (H.K.), photographed after the snow fall in 1883



1883年　美國炮艦停泊於中國天津港，作勢支援歐盟與中國簽訂"越南條約"
The U.S.S. Palos at Tienjin, China in backing up of the European coalitions at signing of the "Treaty of Vietnam" with China in 1883

## • The 9th Governor Sir George Ferguson Bowen (1883 - 1885)

Bowen became the Governor of Hong Kong in his 61 years of age, on March 20, 1883.

In June, The Health Department has formed to upscale the living conditions and enviroment of the Chinese community. Same year, the Causeway Bay Typhoon Shelter was under construction. In August, the battle between the French and Chinese has begun. October, labourers in Hong Kong who refused to handle cargo shipments for the French voyagers will be punished by the British. In November, the British realized that the Chinese were at war with the French. French voyagers repaired and refueling at Hong Kong were prohibited. Same year, The Peak Tramway Co Ltd. and The Royal Observatory was established. The Swire Co. Ltd. has poured in capitals to build the first private reservoir at North Point to supply fresh water for factories surrounding the area. June, 1885, The Treaty of Vietnam was signed in Tienjin between the French and Chinese Government, thus, the war was over. In December, providing the reason of personal health, Bowen retired and on his homeward bound to England in April, 1887.



1885年 漁船迎風揚帆
Junks waving their sails in 1885



1885年 香港以轎代步
"Rattan Chair" is the popular carrier in 1885



1885年　岸邊的建設與海港環境
Structures at the praya and the harbour's enviroment of 1885



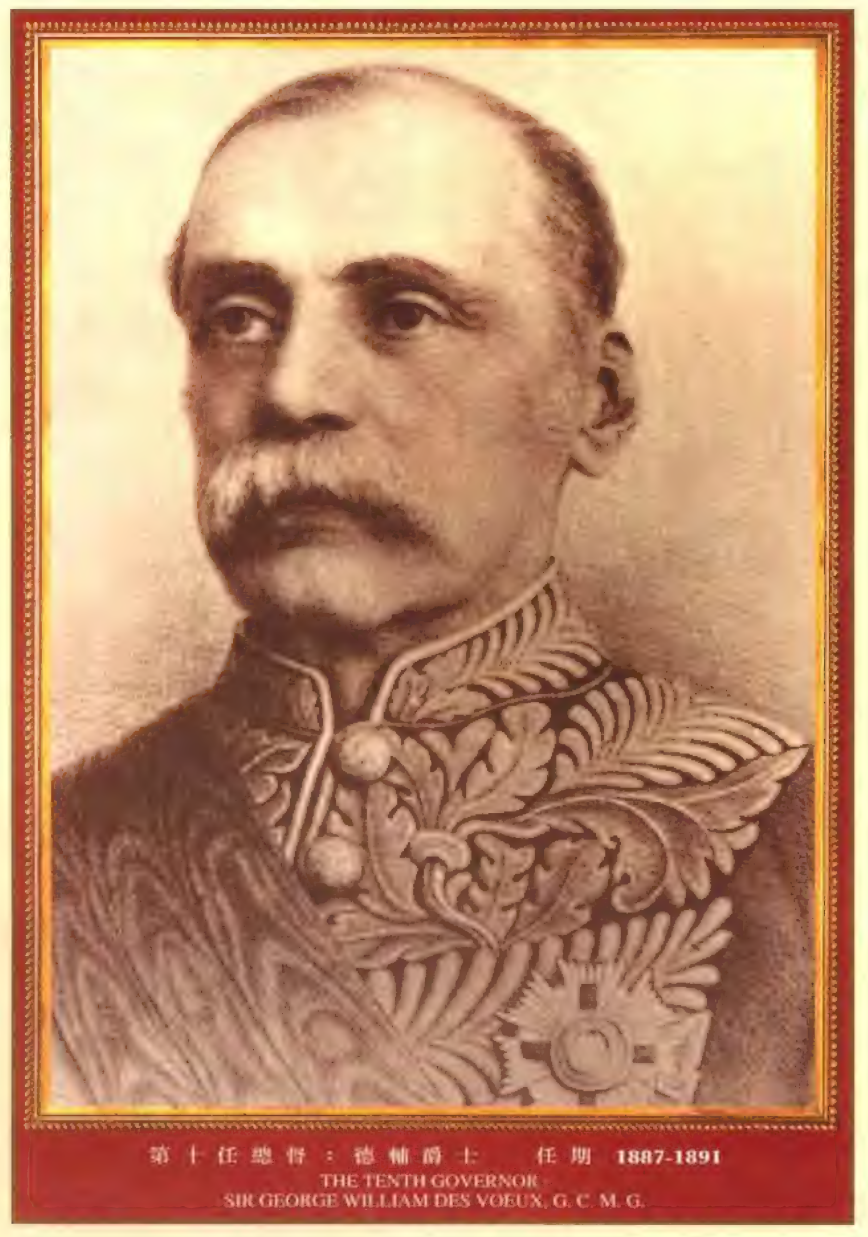
1885年　皇后大道東一角
Queen's Road East, 1885



1885年　位於皇后大道中及都爹利街街角間之渣打銀行
The Office of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, on the corner of Queen's Road Central and Duddell Street in 1885



1885年　執行死刑沿用清律當眾斬首
Punishment drafted in the Ching Dynasty ...... Beheadings in 1885



第十任總督：德輔爵士　任期 1887-1891
THE TENTH GOVERNOR
SIR GEORGE WILLIAM DES VOEUX, G. C. M. G.

## • 第十任港督 德輔爵士（在任時間1887－1891）

一八八七年十月六日，德輔爵士抵港宣誓就任第十任港督；十一月，香港居民慶祝維多利亞女皇登基五十週年。一八八八年，天主教堅道總堂落成。一八八九年一月，「香港置地有限公司」（簡稱「置地」）、「香港電燈公司」（簡稱「港燈」）成立；三月，「昂船洲條例」公布，將昂船洲（本名石匠島）列為禁區，在島上設置軍火庫（後闢為軍部度假中心）；五月二十八日，德輔爵士伉儷主持山頂纜車通車儀式，山腳、山頂兩站的直線距離為一千二百零七呎，二十九日，免費招待市民乘搭一天，三十日，正式營業。一八九〇年二月，港府撥款四萬元擴建港督府；十二月，「港燈」開始供電；同年黃勝退休，由何啟（長姊妙齡為伍廷芳夫人）繼任立法局華人非官守議員。一八九一年二月，立法局通過「新股票法案」，洋經紀成立「香港股票經紀會」；五月，德輔爵士離任，德輔道（舊名寶靈海旁道，因填海後已非地處海旁而改今名）以其名字命名，離港後由駐港英軍司令柏加少將任署理港督。德輔是一位職業行政官，出身名門，受過牛津大學的教育。曾擔任過律師，後轉入政界。




1889年　舊香港酒店外貌
Old Hong Kong Hotel at 1889



1890年　灣仔海旁
Wanchai Waterfront at 100 years ago

## • THE 10TH GOVERNOR SIR GEORGE WILLIAM DES VOEUX (1887 - 1891)

Voeux was appointed to be the 10th Governor and reported to his duty on October 6, 1887. In November, citizens celebrating for the Queen's Jubilee. July, 1889, The Hong Kong Land Co., Ltd. and The Hong Kong Electric Co., Ltd. was established. In March, the Government announced to re-zone "the Stone Cutter Island" to be the Military Inventory Storages. Visits to the island was prohibited. On May 28, the Voeux's Couple directed the opening ceremony for the Peak Tramway Co. Ltd. Free rides were offered to all citizens on May 29. February, 1890, a $40,000 contracting bill was spent for the expansions & rebuilds of the Governor's residence. Hydro electricity was started to supply by the Hong Kong Electric Co. in December.

In May, Voeux resigned to leave his post earlier on his will. Voeux who was a professional administration officer, a graduate of the Oxford University and well educated in the high society, has been a lawyer before his political age.



1890年 中環大會堂
The City Hall, Central (1890)



1890年 德己笠街
D'Aguilar Street (1890)



1890年　太古砂糖廠
Taikoo Sugar Refinery (1890)



1891年　中英邊界九龍城灘頭殘酷場景
The terrible scene at the boundary between British and Chinese Kowloon, 1891

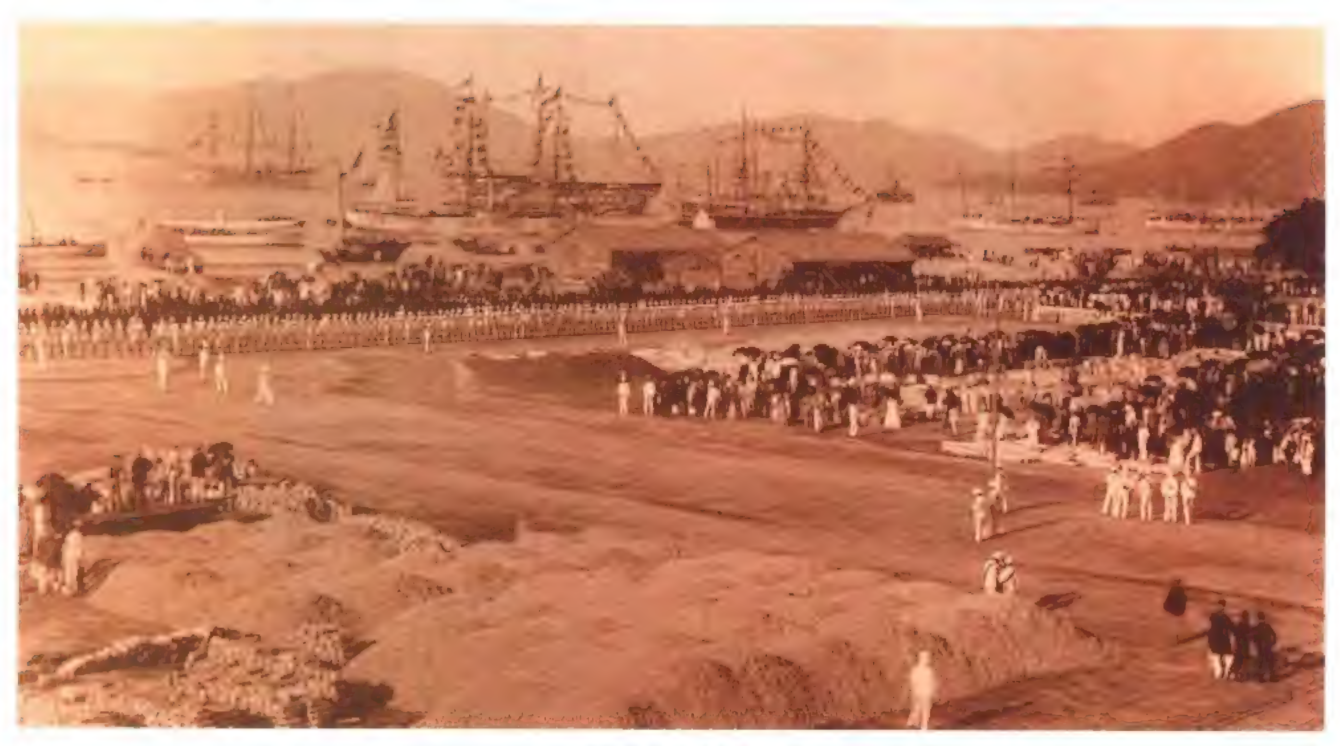


第十一任總督：羅便臣爵士　任期 1891-1898
THE ELEVENTH GOVERNOR : SIR WILLIAM ROBINSON, G. C. M. G.

# • 第十一任港督 威廉•羅便臣爵士（在任時間1891 - 1898）

羅便臣職業行政官出身，長期任職英國殖民地部。一八九一年十二月十日，威廉•羅便臣爵士任第十一任香港總督，他與第五任總督同姓；同年第一家華資銀行「香港中華匯理銀行」開業。一八九二年七月二十三日，香港西醫書院（創辦人兼名譽秘書、教授何啟）附設於何啟為紀念亡妻英國貴胄雅麗氏•韋甘比而興建的香港第一家教會醫院「雅麗氏紀念醫院」舉行第一屆畢業典禮，畢業生僅得孫逸仙（即孫中山先生）、江英華兩人，由威廉•羅便臣爵士向成績優異者頒獎，孫逸仙以醫學、產科、衛生與公共健康學三科第一名，畢業後在澳門行醫。一八九三年五月，「橫瀾燈塔」建成。一八九四年五月，黑死症（鼠疫）開始蔓延，宣布為「疫埠」，禁止染疫者離港，華人因懼怕死後剖屍檢驗，「死無全屍」，八萬人離港返鄉（疫情兩年後始受到控制，共有二千五百人喪生）。一八九五年二月二十一日，孫中山先生設「興中會」總機關於港島中環士丹頓街十三號，密謀在廣州舉事；七月，英國政府指令港府以歲入的百分之十七點五作為駐港英軍軍費（一九〇一年增至百分之二十）；十月，廣州起義失敗，孫中山先生亡走香港；十一月二日，孫中山先生與陳少白、鄭士良乘日輪「廣島丸」離港赴日。一八九六年一月，「中華會館」〔一九〇〇年擴大為「香港華商公局」，一九一三年易名為「香港華商總會」，一九五二年改用今名「香港中華總商會」（簡稱「中總」）〕落成啟用，七月，立法局增加華人非官守議員一人，由韋玉（寶珊）任之，韋玉乃黃勝長婿，其後擔任該職長達十八年之久；同年英國皇家海軍在中環海旁（今地鐵金鐘站一帶）興建「海軍船塢」（俗稱「篤佢」），位於中環「皇后像廣場」的維多利亞女皇銅像舉行揭幕儀式。

一八九七年六月，立法局通過取消早於一八四三年已經實施的禁止華人夜宵禁令，同月港人慶祝維多利亞女皇登基六十週年。一八九八年二月，威廉•羅便臣爵士離任，去職後成為第一位沒有以其名字命名街道或建築物的前任港督，其原因可能是避免與同姓的第五任港督相混淆；於新督未到任前，由駐港英軍司令柏立基少將出任署理港督。



1893年 英女皇壽辰檢閱操
Salute to the Queen's birthday (1893)

## • The 11th Governor Sir William Robinson (1891 - 1898)

Robinson was a professional administration officer who has been working for the British Department of Crown Colonial Affairs for a period of time.

Robinson arrived Hong Kong on December 10, 1891. On July 23,1892, the first graduation ceremony for the Hong Kong Medical College was directed by Robinson, and, Sun Yat San and Jiang Ying Wah were the only two graduates at that time. In May, 1893, the Wang-Lan Lighthouse was the first lighthouse to put into service. May, 1894, Hong Kong was listed as "City of Infection" because widespreads of The Plague. Mass evacuations of the citizens headed back to their hometown. (The disease was under controlled in about 2 years & about 2,500 colonist died.), on February 21, 1895, "Shin Chung Organization" was established by Sun Yat San, situated at no.13 Stuanton St, Central. October, Sun fled to Hong Kong and transitted to Japan upon failure of his revolution with Chan Siu Pak & Cheng Sze Leung in Guanzhou.

In 1896, The Naval Dockyard at the Central Waterfront was under construction & the Statue of Queen Victoria was placed at the Statue Square.

In June, 1897, the martial law of prohibiting Chinese nationals staying on the street after dark has lifted.

Robinson left his post in Feburary, 1898.



一百年前防衛香港的炮兵團

The Hong Kong Artillery Battalion in protection of Hong Kong 100 years ago



1894年　位於堅尼地城一所玻璃工場內的臨時醫院
A temporary hospital in the glass works, Kennedy Town



1894年　鼠疫過後，太平山區全力進行重建
Tai Ping Shan District under resumption after the plague (1894)



1895年　位於畢打街海旁附近的外商洋行物業，右邊為怡和大樓
View up Pedder Street from the Praya. Premises of Jardine Matheson & Co. on the right and of Melchers & Co. on left (1895)




1897年　皇后大道鐘樓附近的女王鑽禧活動
The Queen's Jubilee activities at the Clock Tower, Queen's Road (1897)



1898年　長洲島上的海關檢查站
Custom Station at Cheung Chau Island, 1898



1898年　災難性颱風襲港
Ruins after the devastating typhoon smashed the city in 1898



1898年　中英邊界站崗的海關官員和武裝護衛（此邊界線發展為現在的界限街）
A party of custom officials & armed guards at an outpost probadly near the boundary between British and Chinese territory
(Following the line of present day Boundary Street.) (1898)



第十二任總督：卜力爵士 任期 1898-1903
THE TWELTH GOVERNOR : SIR HENRY ARTHUR BLAKE. G. C. M. G

## • 第十二任港督 卜力爵士（在任時間1898－1903）

卜力是十九世紀末，二十世紀初的一位港督，長期任殖民地行政官員。一八九八年十一月二十五日，卜力爵士就任第十二任香港總督，在此之前的五個月，有一件與香港歷史有極密切關係的大事發生，是年六月九日，清廷的李鴻章、許應騤與英國駐華公使竇納樂爵士簽訂「展拓香港界址專條」，將新界三百六十五方哩廣大土地（遠較香港島的二十九方哩，九龍的四方哩為大）租與英國，租期九十九年，由七月一日起生效，九龍城寨仍由清廷保留，「惟不得與保衛香港之武備有所妨礙」，至於租金多少？英方說「可待以後商議」；同年「天星小輪公司」成立。一八九九年三月，兩廣總督譚鍾麟派候補道王存善與香港輔政司駱克（駱克道之名本此）共同勘界，簽署「香港英新租界合同」；四月，卜力爵士派員至大埔接管新界，受到原居民激烈反抗，駐港英軍司令加士居將軍（加士居道之名本此）派軍前往鎮壓。

一九〇〇年一月八日，首間由華人開設的「不二價」百貨公司「先施百貨公司」開業，二十五日，「興中會」機關報「中國日報」創刊，由陳少白任社長兼總編輯；四月「軍人俱樂部」成立；夏，八國聯軍入京，七月八日，清廷調李鴻章北上，重任直隸總督兼北洋大臣，九日，清廷授李鴻章以全權名義，入京與八國協商，收拾殘局，十七日，李鴻章乘「安平號」輪離穗經港、滬北行，在香港時拜會卜力爵士，並合照留念，十二月，「卜公碼頭」建成啟用，「卜公」乃對卜力的尊稱（「卜公花園」與此同，上環天后宮「綏靖作陳伯真公紀念碑」云：「本港於一八九六年大疫時，……疫甚之地，闢為卜公花園」），早年在「卜公碼頭」前豎立一卜力爵士銅像，後廢去。一九〇一年一月十日，前「興中會」會長楊衢雲在香港結志街為清吏所收買的兇徒陳林刺死。一九〇二年五月，「香港電車公司」成立；同年港人慶祝英皇愛德華七世登基，位於柯士甸山道的港督山頂別墅動工興建（一九四六年拆卸），全港唯一一座猶太教會堂建成（一九八八年重建）。一九〇三年十一月七日，英文「南華早報」創刊，十二日，主持最高法院（俗稱「大葛樓」今立法局大樓）奠基禮（遲至一九一二年始落成啟用），同日卜力爵士任滿離港，調任錫蘭總督，由輔政司亨利 • 梅爵士（或譯作梅軒利、梅含理）任署理港督。



1900年　李鴻章與卜公爵士在政府大樓內會面
H. E. Li Hung - Chang and Governor Sir Henry Arthur Blake at Government House (1900)

## • The 12th Governor Sir Henry Arthur Blake (1898 - 1903)

The coming of the new Governor was scheduled on November 25, 1898. The "Expansion of Hong Kong Boundary" agreement was signed 5 months before the arrival of Blake in presentations of Lee Hung Cheung, Zhu Yin Chi & Sir Claude M. MacDonald. The agreement concludes the leasing of 365 sq. miles of the New Territories to the British Government, in terms of 99 years, effective on July 1, but the right of possession of the Kowloon Wall City belongs to the Ching Palace still but not confronting with the British military personnel of protecting Hong Kong. Same year, the Star Ferry Co. was established. "The New Hong Kong British Territories Leasing Agreement" was signed in March, 1899 in presents of Wang Chuen Zin and James Stewart Lockhart. In April, the handover of the New Territory took place at Tai Po. British army was deployed by General Gascoique for controlling of the disordered natives.

January 8, 1900, the first department store "The Sincere Co." invested and operated by Chinese was opened for business. Summer of 1900, the multi-nations joint forces pushed into Beijing. July 9, Lee Hung Cheung was appointed with full authority of Beijing in negotiation with the coalitions. In December, Blake Pier put into service, and Star Ferry started to provide service in the same year. In May, 1902, The Hong Kong Tramway Co. established. The Governor's Peak Villa located at Austin Hill Road was under construction. November 7, 1903, South China Morning Post started to publish. November 12, 1903, the Stone Laying Ceremony of the Supreme Court took place while Blake left Hong Kong on the same day and transferred to be the Governor of Ceylon.



1900年 東華醫院委員會
Committee members of Tung Wah Hospital in 1900



1900年　彌敦道
Nathan Road backed in 1900



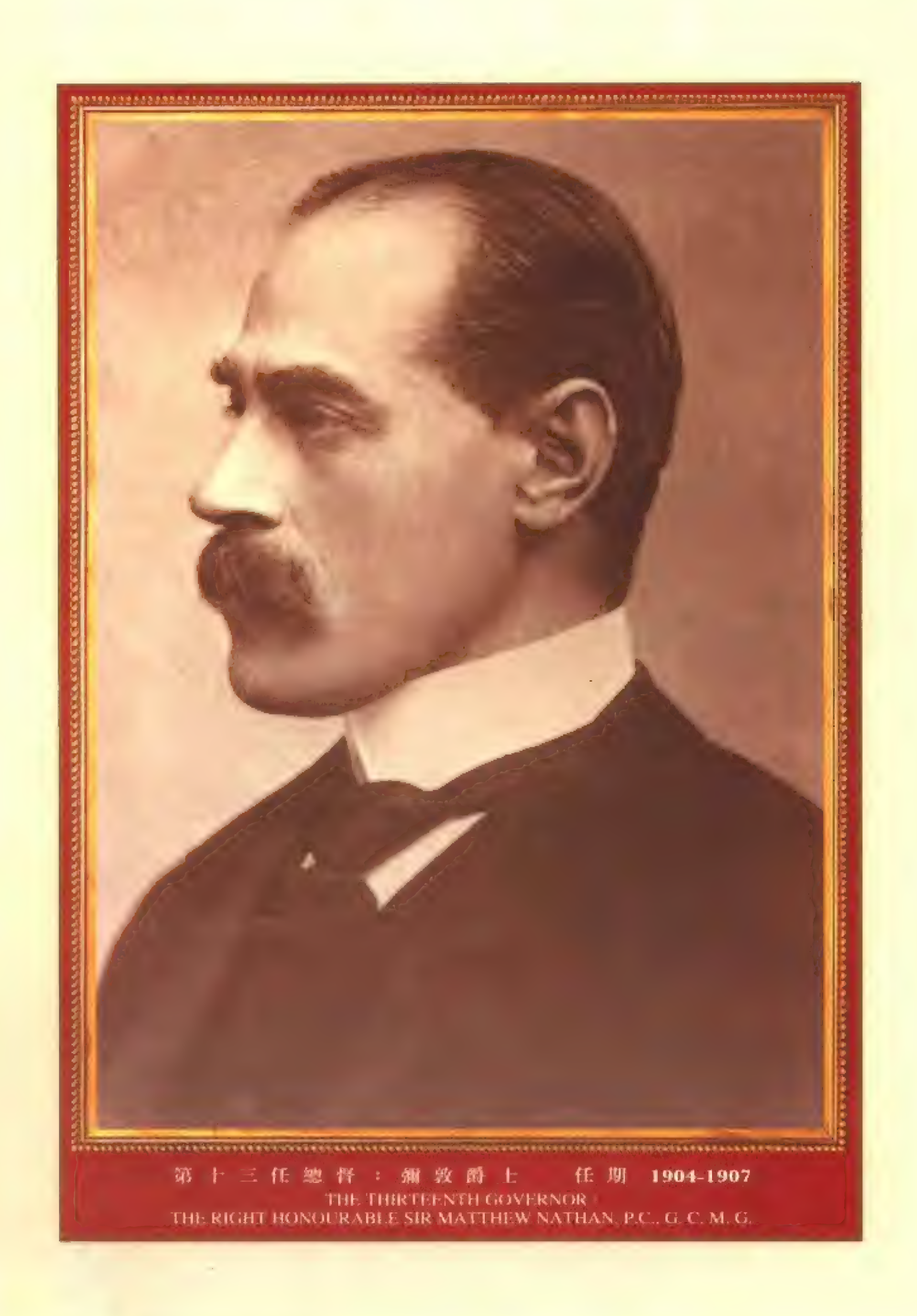
1902年　尖沙咀漆咸道街景
Chatham Road, Tsim Sha Tsui (1902)



1903年　中環及海港
Victoria Central and the harbour in 1903



1903年　總督府
The Governor's residence, "Mountain Lodge" on Mount Victoria (1903)



第十三任總督：彌敦爵士　任期 1904-1907
THE THIRTEENTH GOVERNOR :
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR MATTHEW NATHAN, P.C., G. C. M. G.

## • 第十三任港督 彌敦爵士（在任時間1904－1907）

第十三任港督彌敦爵士是一位軍人出身的內政官員，其父是工業家。一九〇四年七月二十九日，彌敦爵士就任第十三任香港總督，同月由港島堅尼地城至筲箕灣的電車全線通車。一九〇五年九月，立法局通過興建九鐵路英段。在熱衷廣九鐵路興建的同時，彌敦也重視香港的城市發展，在他主持下，港英政府制定了一個較完善的中區重建規劃，開辟了九龍區主幹道。一九〇六年十月，開辦工程技術訓練班（翌年擴充為香港工學院）；同年建成海事處總部大樓，英段鐵路工程動工，由尖沙咀至羅湖全長二十二哩。一九〇七年三月七日，「廣九鐵路合同」正式簽字；四月，任滿離任，彌敦道（本名羅便臣道）因之而得名。彌敦爵士終身未婚，終年七十七歲。



1907年　扯旗山
The Peak, 1907



1907年　中環郵政總局（圖左）正在施工
The Central Post Office under construction in 1907

## • THE 13TH GOVERNOR SIR MATTHEW NATHAN (1904 - 1907)

July 29, 1904, Nathan became the 13th Governor of Hong Kong. The service route of the Hong Kong Tramways from Kennedy Town to Shau Ki Wan has put into service in the same month. In September, 1905, the Legislative Council passed to approved for the constructions of the Kowloon-Canton Railway's British section. Apart from these, Nathan also pinpointed at the City's development, under his directions, the Hong Kong Government has projected a restructural plan for the Central and to develop the transportation system for the Kowloon Peninsula.

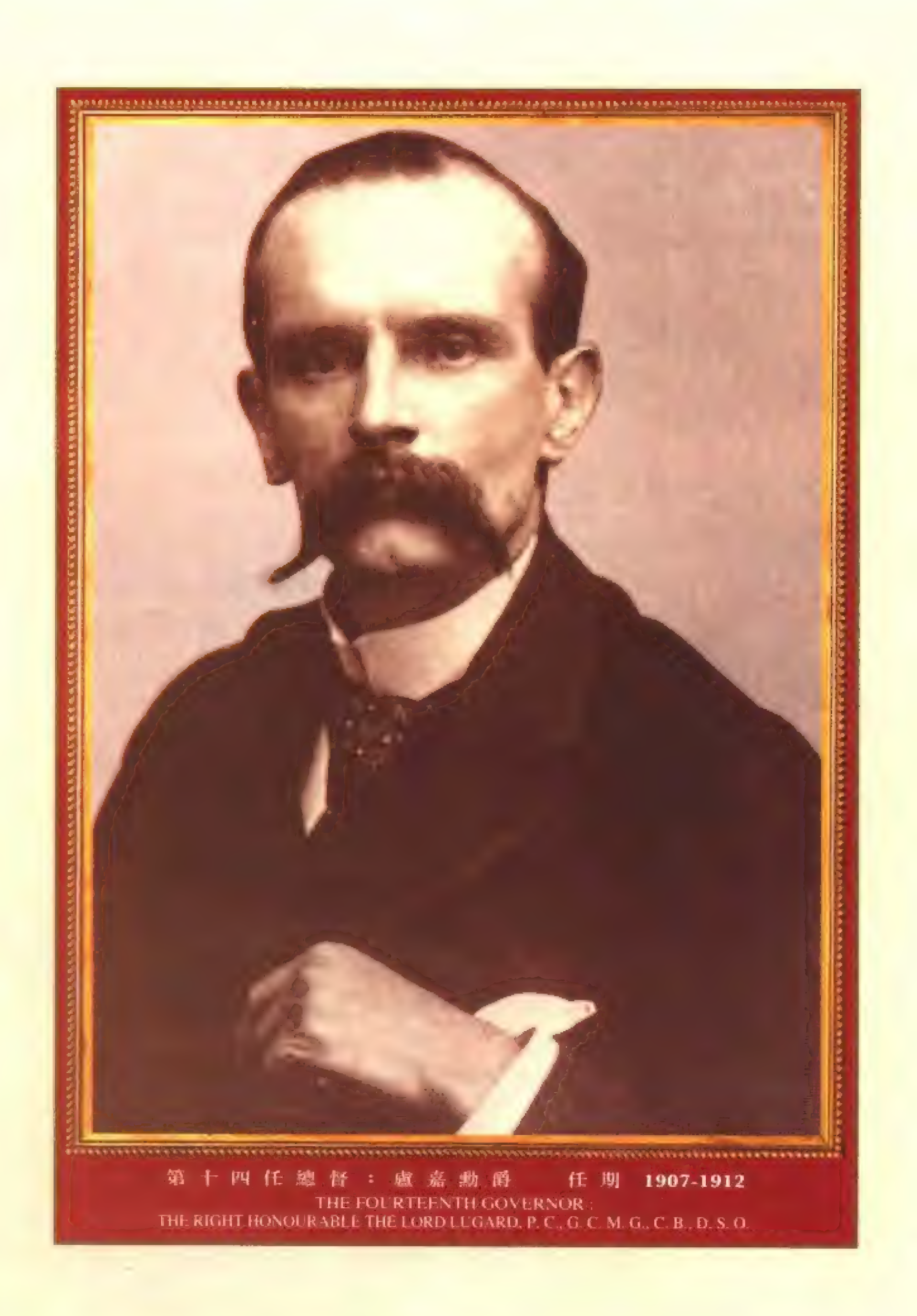
October, 1906, Technical Training Classes was introduced. On March 7, 1907, The Kowloon-Canton Railway Agreement has been signed officially. In April, Nathan finished his duty and left. Nathan passed away on his 77 years of age, after all, he was still a bachelor .



1907年 干諾公爵到港訪問盛況
The arrival of the Duke of Connaught in 1907



干諾公爵訪港另一情景
Another shot of Duke Connaught's Visit



第十四任總督：盧嘉勳爵　任期 1907-1912
THE FOURTEENTH GOVERNOR :
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD LUGARD, P. C., G. C. M. G., C. B., D. S. O.

# • 第十四任港督 盧嘉爵士（在任時間1907－1912）

第十四任港督盧嘉爵士出身軍人，是英國的殖民政策理論家。一九〇七年七月二十九日，盧嘉爵士（或譯作盧迦、盧嘉、盧吉、盧吉列）抵港履新；八月二十八日，「永安百貨公司」開業，同月「太古船塢」建成；十二月，在聖士提反男校畢業禮上致詞時，提出香港需要有一所大學的構想；同年第一本文學雜誌「小說世界」創刊，第一部汽車在馬路上行駛，車主為外籍牙醫樂寶。一九〇八年冬，大嶼山「寶蓮寺」大雄寶殿開光。一九〇九年（清宣統元年）二月十五日，何啟奉委為香港大學勸捐董事會主席；九月，「徵收酒稅條例」公佈施行；同年盧嘉爵士向英倫建議，將在山東的租借地威海衛（一八九八年七月一日，清廷慶親王奕劻、廖壽恆與英國駐華公使竇納樂簽訂「威海衛租借專條」，租期二十五年）交還給中國，作為中國將新界永遠割讓與英國的交換條件，殖民地部同意在適當時候予以慎重考慮（其後不了了之，一九三〇年四月十八日，中、英在南京簽訂「收回威海衛協定」，一九四五年設市，今名威海），「中華電力公司」（簡稱「九燈」）由穗遷港發展，供電九龍。

一九一〇年三月十六日，盧嘉爵士主持香港大學（俗稱「大學堂」）奠基典禮；十月一日，廣九鐵路英段通車；十二月，「南華體育會」成立；同年新登位的英皇喬治五世，冊封何啟為香港首位華人爵士。一九一一年十月五日，廣九鐵路南（英段）、北（華段）兩段在深圳接軌，全線（一百一十一哩）通車，九日，盧嘉爵士為九龍「廣華醫院」主持開幕典禮；同年郵政總局建成（俗稱「書信館」，內設電報局，現址為「環球大廈」），韋玉繼何啟之後獲封為第二位華人爵士。

一九一二年（民國元年）三月十一日，香港大學舉行開幕禮，其贊助人為英皇喬治五世，由港督盧嘉爵士兼任校長〔由副校長伊里鶚爵士主持校政〕，港大教學樓「盧嘉樓」、宿舍中的「盧嘉舍」即以其名字命名，十五日，任滿離港，山頂的盧吉道因之而得名。



1909年　九廣鐵路進行建築工程
KCR under construction in 1909

## • The 14th Governor Lord Frederick Lugard (1907 - 1912)

July 29, 1907 was the date of Lugard's arrival. On August 28, The Wing On Department Store was opened, the construction of the Tai Koo Dockyard just finished. Lugard brought up his concept of having an university on the Island is neccessary during his speaking at the graduation ceremony at the St. Stephens Boys College. Same year, the first automobile started to roll on the streets of Hong Kong. September, 1909, tax on liquer & alcohol products started to apply. Meanwhile, Luguard suggested to England to return the piece of leased land (Wei Hai Wei) at Shan Tung to the Chinese Government, in ideal of possession of the New Territory by the British forever, which the Colonial Affairs Department did agree for serious concernings. The China Light and Power Co. moved to Hong Kong from Guanzhou to deliver power supplies to the Peninsula.

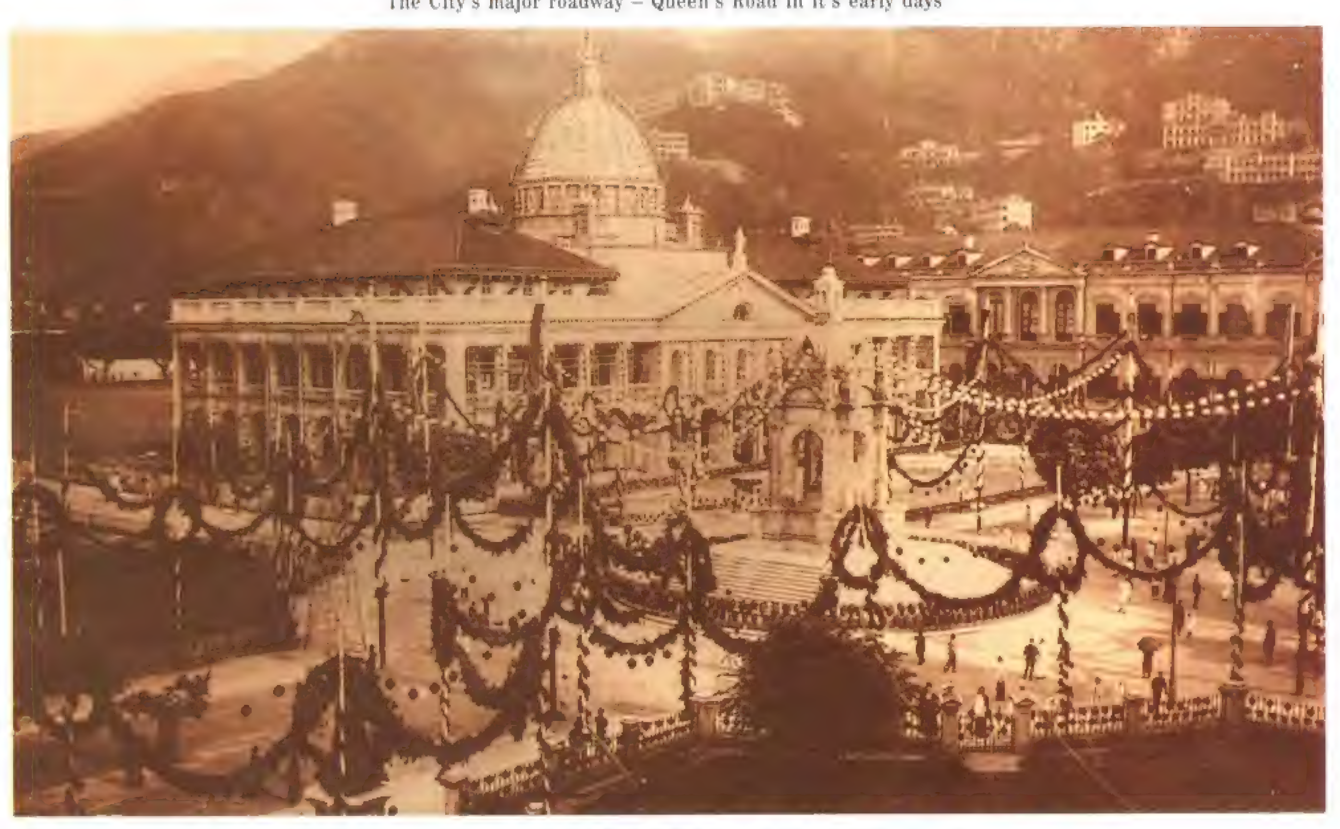
On March 16, 1910, Stone Laying ceremony for the University of Hong Kong was directed by Lugard and on October 1, the British section of the Kowloon – Canton Railways put into service. On Oct 5, 1911, the Southern (British) section & Northern (Chinese) section was joint at Shenzhen, which linking up a total of 111 miles of railway tracks together. October 9, Lugard directed the grand opening ceremony for the Kwong Wah Hospital, same year, construction of the General Post Office has finished. Sponsored by King George the Eighth, the University of Hong Kong announced it's grand opening on March 11, 1912, and Lugard was honoured to be the Dean. On March 15, he left. A road at the Victoria Peak was identify under his name .... Lugard road.



1910年　九龍城
Kowloon City in 1910



1910年　香港最繁華的街市皇后大道
The City's major roadway – Queen's Road in it's early days



1911年　英皇廣場之英皇登基大典燈飾
Illuminated decorations in Statue Square, to mark the Coronation of King George V (1911)



第十五任總督：梅含理爵士　任期 1912-1918
THE FIFTEENTH GOVERNOR : SIR FRANCIS HENRY MAY, G. C. M. G.

## • 第十五任港督 亨利 • 梅爵士 （在任時間1912－1918）

一九一二年七月二十四日，曾任輔政司，署理港督的“香港通”亨利 • 梅爵士由斐濟群島回港出任第十五任香港總督，在「卜公碼頭」登岸後不久，於乘坐八人大轎之時，突遭刺客槍擊，幸有驚無險（兇徒被捕後自承為父復仇），成為香港歷史上迄今為止唯一一位被行刺的港督，新督於被人行刺不遂後，即以汽車代步，同時成為香港第一位以汽車代步的港督；同年雙層電車投入服務。一九一三年三月，改總登記官為華民政務司（俗稱「華民」，一九六九年二月二十八日改稱「民政司」）；同年香港西醫書院併入香港大學，成為港大的醫學院。一九一四年，「香港政府華員會」、「香港輔助警察隊」（簡稱「輔警」）成立，「香港股票經紀會」易名為「香港證券交易所」。一九一五年十二月十六日，亨利 • 梅爵士主持「油麻地避風塘」勒石紀念禮，石碑上刻「狂瀾保障」四個字；同年何東獲冊封為香港第三位華人爵士，何啟爵士、陳伯陶、賴際熙等上書港督亨利 • 梅爵士，請保存「宋王臺」〔清仁宗嘉慶十二年（一八〇七）曾重修一次〕古蹟，港府准予所請，「宋王臺」原為一山丘，需拾級而登，今次重修時於其下建一拱門，上題，「宋臺舊址」四字，兩旁刻有賴際熙書集清陳恭尹詩句為聯，聯云：「一聲望帝啼荒殿；百戰山河見落暉。」「宋臺秋唱」乃香港當年「十景」之一。一九一六年三月二十六日，九龍尖少咀火車總站大鐘樓建成，成為香港的標誌。一九一七年，「金銀業貿易場」成立。一九一八年二月二日，亨利 • 梅爵士主持「大潭篤水塘」啟用禮，二十六日，火燒馬棚，死者近六百人，合葬於港島咖啡園「馬棚先友墳場」，墓碑用中、英文題「戊午馬棚遇難中西士女之墓」（市政總署古物古蹟辦事處重新修建）；十月，「中華基督教青年會」開幕。一九一九年一月二十七日，亨利 • 梅爵士於加拿大溫哥華休養之時，以健康欠佳為由，獲准提前退休，由輔政司史雲任署理港督。梅道（街名）與這位港督有關。



1915年　九龍城寨
The Kowloon Wall City (1915)

## • The 15th Governor Sir Francis May (1912 - 1918)

Has been the Hong Kong Governor's deputy in charge before. May came all the way from Figi Island to report to his duty as the 15th Governor of Hong Kong on July 24, 1912.

A murderer planned to assasinate the Governor just about his landing at the Blake's Pier, but failed, after this, Mays relied on vehicles wherever he travelled, that makes him became the first Governor who travels in vehicles all around the time, within the same year, double deck carriage was delivered & put into services by Hong Kong Tramway Co.

On December 16, 1915, May directed the laying of the Memorial Stone at the Yau Ma Ti Typhoon Shelter, on which, the words "For protections Against the Storms" were crafted. On March 26, 1916, the Clock Tower at Tsim Sha Tsui Railways Station became one of the symbolic markings of Hong Kong. On February 2, 1918, Henry May directed the grand opening of the Tai Tam Reservoir, while on the 26th, the fire broke out at the grand-stand in the Happy Valley Racing Ground which reported to a total of 600 people died, all those who died were burried at the Coffee Garden Cemetery. Odds written to those dyings were in both Chinese and English.

October, the Chinese Young Men Christian Association was established. On January 27, 1919 while May having his vacation in Vancouver, Canada, he requested for an early retirement in the reason of personal health.



1915年　紀利上將於香港木球會檢閱警隊
Review of the Police force by General Kelly at the Criket Club, 1915



1915年　香港警隊。
Hong Kong Police about 1915



1915年　高等法院
Law Courts (Supreme Court) viewed from the west (1915)

1918年　馬會大賽日發生火災，600多人喪生
The 1918 disaster on Derby day with six hundred people killed in the blaze



第十六任總督：司徒拔爵士　任期 1919-1925
THE SIXTEENTH GOVERNOR : SIR REGINALD EDWARD STUBBS, G. C., M. G.

## • 第十六任港督 司徒拔爵士（在任時間1919－1925）

司徒拔是一位職業行政官員。一九一九年九月三十日，司徒拔爵士（或譯作史塔士）就任港督，由司徒拔起，港府的師爺將此後的港督官方譯名全部「華化」，冠以「漢姓」。

一九二〇年三月十日，「中華基督教女青年會」成立。一九二一年一月，「歐戰紀念碑」揭幕；三月，港府組設童工調查委員會；八月，竹園「黃大仙祠」興建（一九七一年重建），香火鼎盛；九月，立法局首次討論遷移市內軍用地區計劃；十一月，「皇后碼頭」奠基；同年開始大規模在港島灣仔填海（於一九三〇年完成），客籍人士成立「崇正總會」（會長賴際熙），潮籍商人成立「潮州商會」。一九二二年一月，發生「海員大罷工」；四月六日，威爾斯親王，即一九三六年即位的英皇愛德華八世，遜位後的溫莎公爵官式訪港；同年「贊育醫院」成立（該產科醫院由一九二六起，作為港大醫學院訓練婦產科學生的地方）。一九二三年二月十七日，孫中山先生於至廣州重任大元帥途中，道經香港，下榻楊西巖家；十八日，至港督府拜訪司徒拔爵士，共進午餐，十九日，與本港華人商界領袖會面，二十日，應母校香港大學學生會之邀，發表演說。同月立法局通過「蓄婢條例」，廢除「妹仔」制度（侍婢俗稱「妹仔」）；五月，有「香港電影之父」之稱的黎民偉成立第一間由香港人創辦的電影公司「民新製造影畫片有限公司」（後易名為「民新影片有限公司」）；十一月五日，「油麻地小輪公司」成立；同年香港大學經史講師賴際熙倡設「學海書樓」於港島般含道二十號，專以講學及藏書為務。一九二四年，「新界農工商業研究總會」成立。六月五日，「華僑日報」創刊（一九九五年停刊），十九日，「省港大罷工」起，香港華工為聲援上海「五卅慘案」（英租界巡捕開槍擊斃我同胞十一人，傷二十餘人，拘捕四十餘人）開始罷工，要求廢除不平等條約，改善香港華人待遇，二十七日，省港罷工委員會成立，由蘇兆徵任主席，罷工初起，港府企圖橫加阻壓，結果適得其反，罷工期間有十萬工人離港返穗，罷工引致百業蕭條，港府對此束手無策；七月八日，「工商日報」創刊（一九八四年十一月三十日停刊）；十月，司徒拔爵士黯然離任，司徒拔道即以其名字命名。



1919年　皇后大道
Queen's Road (1919)

## • The 16th Governor Reginald Edward Stubbs (1919 - 1925)

Stubbs was a professional administration officer and his relations with Hong Kong was started on September 30, 1919. March 10, 1920, The Chinese Young Women Christian Association established. January, 1921, The Cenotaph was opened for memories of the braves. In September, proposals of relocation of the military barracks in the city has been brought up in the Legislative Council for the first time. November, The Queen's Pier was being built, same year, mass landfill projects was pushed ahead at the Wanchai waterfront. On April 6, the Prince of Wales visited Hong Kong.

On February 17, 1923. Dr. Sun Yat San visited Stubbs when he was on his way back to Guanzhou, Sun was treated with lunch gourmet being served at the Governor's residence.

In February, the Legislative Council put a ban on the "Girl Slave/Maiden system". In May, the first movie production company "Man Seng Movie Production Co. Ltd." operated by Hong Kong people was established. November 5, The Yau Ma Ti Ferry Co. Ltd. put into service. June 5, the China Daily started to publish. June 19, labour strikes carried out everywhere from Hong Kong to Quanzhou, in backing up the Shanghai 530 tragedy, in which police in the British leasing territory shot dead of 11 Chinese, wounded another 20, and 40 being arrested. While the strike was on, they requested for the Agreement of Unfairness to be abandoned & upgrading with the treatment to the Chinese nationals in Hong Kong. During this period, the Government tried to give pressure & halt them from strikings, unfortunately, all methods broke loose, about 100,000 workers fled the Island and went to Guanzhou, thus, severe damages were caused to the Colony's economy, the Colonial Government can do nothing to avoid. On July 8, The Industrial & Commercial Daily Newspaper was published. In October, Stubbs left with frustration.



1919年 德輔道上之和平紀念慶典裝飾
The Peace celebration decoration of Des Voeux Road in 1919



1920年　西環碼頭
Western Ferry Pier at 1920



1920年　西環海旁
Western Praya in 1920



1920年　在沙田山谷舉行的試飛情形
Flying test in Shatin Valley (1920)

1922年　香港海員大罷工情景
The Sailors on strike in 1922



1921年　石塘咀市場與聯陞酒店
Shek Tong Tsui Market and Luen Sing Hotel in 1921



1922年　中區、半山區及山頂
Central District, Mid-level and Mount Victoria, 1922



1922年　英國威爾斯王子親臨卜公碼頭
Prince of Wales visit to Hong Kong at the Blake's Pier



1924年　沙田農村，背景為獅子山
A view of Shatin in 1924, Lion Rocks at the back




1924年，從堅尼地道遠望灣仔、銅鑼灣及北角景色
Wanchai, Causeway Bay and North Point viewed from Kennedy Road (1924)




1924年　從遮打道遙望之匯豐銀行大廈，瑪麗皇后像（前方），甂馬士公爵像（後方），太子大廈（右方）及大會堂（左方）
Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank viewed from Chater Road, with the status of Queen Mary (foreground) and Sir Thomas Jackson (background) Prince's Building on the right and the City Hall on the left (1924)

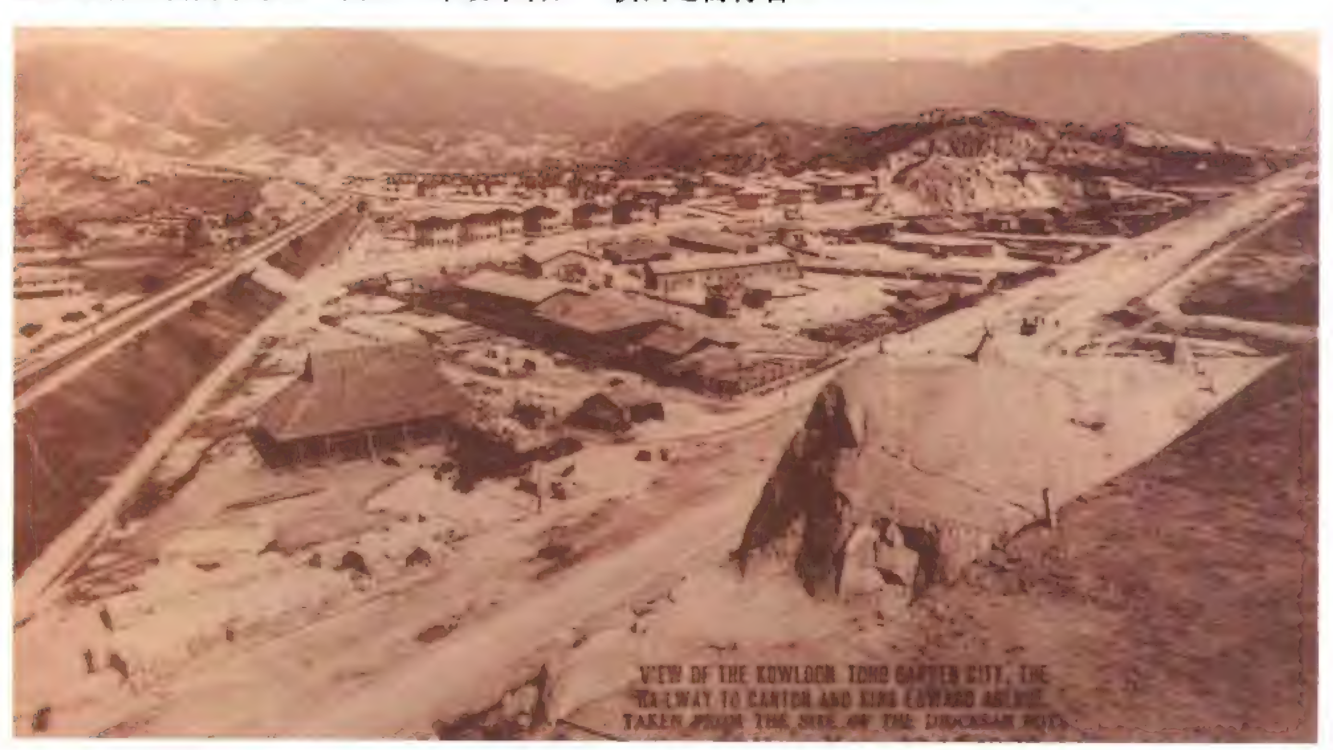


第十七任總督：金文泰爵士　任期 1925-1930
THE SEVENTEENTH GOVERNOR : SIR CECIL CLEMENTI. G. C., M. G.

## • 第十七任港督 金文泰爵士 （在任時間1925 - 1930）

一九二五年十一月一日，能說粵語、國語，喜歡中國文化的第十七任香港總督金文泰爵士（國內譯作塞文•克乃門）宣誓就職，十二日，新督以兼校長身分在香港大學發表演說，略云：「廣州和香港，向來親睦如一家人，這一次工潮，雙方都受到損失，深願廣州當局向香港伸出友誼之手。我們願意立即牢牢把握住。」同年「新界農工商業研究總會」改名為「新界鄉議局」（簡稱「鄉議局」），成為港府的諮詢團體。一九二六年四月八日，英、粵雙方代表舉行會談；十六日，「香港總工會」成立於廣州，統一領導香港工運；七月，第四位華人爵士周壽臣（長齡，港人尊之為「壽伯」）成為第一位華人行政局非官守議員；十月，歷時一年零四個月的「省港大罷工」結束，香港經濟開始復甦。一九二七年二月十八日，魯迅（周樹人）應邀由穗至港，在「青年會」禮堂以「無聲之中國」為題，發表演說，十九日，續講「老調子已經唱完」，反對尊孔復古，由許廣平粵語傳譯；十二月，舉辦第一屆「新界農產品展覽會」。

一九二八年三月二日，為加強粵、港兩地合作，廣東省政府主席李濟琛（任潮）官式訪問香港，與金文泰爵士商議廣九、粵漢兩路接軌事宜，四日，離港返穗，九日，禮尚往來，金文泰爵士報聘廣州，十一日，返回任所；五月，位於「兵頭花園」入口處的「華人國殤紀念碑」揭幕，上刻中、英文：「紀念戰時華人為同盟國殉難者 一九一四年至一九一八年」（二次大戰後加刻：「一九三九年至一九四五年」）；十二月十一日，九龍「半島酒店」開業；同年「啟德機場」啟用。一九二九年六月，出現嚴重水荒，居民要到街喉「輪水」；十月八日，「香港廣播電台」（簡稱「港台」）啟播；同年「東華東院」、「九龍醫院」啟用，新界屯門「青山禪院」（「青山寺」）重修牌坊，牌坊上的「香海名山」四個大字，署金文泰題。一九三〇年一月，「保護兒童會」成立；二月，金文泰爵士任滿離港，調任新加坡總督兼馬來亞高級行政專員，港島的金文泰道，金督馳馬徑、金文泰中學（前身為香港官立漢文中學，一九五一年改今名），俱因之而得名。



1926年　興建中的拔萃書院地盤下望九龍塘區。
1926's view of the Kowloon Tong Garden takes from the site of The Diocesan Boys School (1926)

## • The 17th Governor Sir Cecil Clementi (1925 - 1930)

The Governor to arrive on November 1, 1925, Clementi spoke good Mandarin & Cantonese, got great interest in Chinese culture. On the 12th of November, appointed to be the Dean of the University of Hong Kong. Clementi made his speech, "For Hong Kong & Guanzhou were all staying together as a family, labour strikes has brought problems and damages on both sides, now we wish the Guanzhou officials would stretch out their hands of friendship, and we are longing to hold it tight." April 8, 1926, meeting from both sides being held. On the 16th, the Hong Kong Labourer's Association established in Guanzhou, leading up all sorts of dealing with the workers. In October, the stikes in Guanzhou and Hong Kong was over, the duration was 16 months, after this, economy was bouncing high again.

On March 2, 1928, in effort on strengthen up the co-operations between the Hong Kong & Guanzhou Government, president of the Cantonese Government Li Chai Sum visited Hong Kong officially, discussing about the joining of the Kowloon–Canton and the Yuet–Han Railways. Li left on the 4th, and Clementi visited Guanzhou on the 9th in return.

December 11, 1928, The Peninsula Hotel was opened up it's chapters to become a name of reconigtion in the world, the Kai Tak Airport put into service same year. June 1929, shortage of water supplies were in severe condition, colonists has to go on the street for water distributions. October 8, Radio Hong Kong started to broadcast in it's band. Kowloon Hospital, Tung Wah Eastern Hospital were pooled into service at the same year.

January, 1930. The Organization of Children Protection was established. In February, Clementi ended up with his duration in the Colony and transferred to become the Governor of Singapore and the Senior Administration Officer to Malaysia.



1927年　充滿古舊風貌的香港仔碼頭
The 1927 Aberdeen Pier

1927年　香港黃埔貨運碼頭公司大樓
A look on Hong Kong and Whampao Dockyard Co. of 1927



1927年　香港風貌
Hong Kong, 1927




1927年　街角一景，街頭部隊士兵向長官敬禮
Salute to the Officer. candid shot in 1927



1927年　跑馬場看台
Happy Valley Race Course grandstand, 1927



1927年　第一艦隊停泊於港海
Royal Navy Fleet stationed at the harbour in 1927

1928年　警隊祝願致敬儀式
The Wishing Well Salute, Police force 1928



1928年　皇后碼頭歡迎一位上將訪港
Welcoming a British General at the Queen's Pier, 1928



1929年　英皇生辰慶典，由港督主持儀式
Queen's birthday ceremony directed by the Governor in 1929




1930年　文咸東街一景
A view at Bonham Street East, 1930



1930年　重光紀念日於大戰英雄紀念碑前舉行儀式
Armistice Day, Ceremony at the Cenotaph (1930)



第十八任總督：貝璐爵士　任期 1930-1935
THE EIGHTEENTH GOVERNOR :
SIR WILLIAM PEEL, K. C. M. G. K. B. E.

## • 第十八任港督 貝璐爵士（在任時間1930－1935）

第十八任港督貝璐出生於一八七五年二月，他是一位職業殖民地官員。一九三○年五月九日，貝璐爵士抵港就任第十八任港督；十二月二十日，港、穗兩地首次有飛機通航；同年首座位於港島德輔道中的自動化機樓啟用；本地電話邁進自動化年代。一九三一年， 是年全港有人口八十五萬二千九百三十二人。一九三二年五月，第一屆「大英帝國貨品展覽會」開幕；十一月，第一艘汽車渡海小輪「民恭號」下水；同年荃灣「東普陀寺」落成開光，「中華廠商聯合會」（簡稱「廠商會」）成立，一九三三年四月，「中央通訊社」（簡稱「中央社」）香港分社成立，在港發稿；同年「中華汽車有限公司」（簡稱「中巴」），「九龍汽車有限公司」（簡稱「九巴」）分別獲得走行港島、九龍、新界的巴士專利權。一九三四年五月十四日，西環煤氣鼓發生大爆炸，死四十餘人；七月，政府組設繁榮香港調查委員會，向港府獻策；十二月，港府實行按層徵收樓宇差餉；同年港督粉嶺別墅（取代山頂別墅）建成，香港製品獲得帝國特惠稅（後改稱聯邦特惠稅）待遇，有利輕工業發展。

一九三五年五月，貝璐爵士離任，貝璐道因之而得名，離任後由輔政司修頓爵士任署理港督，任內港府於六月全面禁娼，「塘西風月」一去不返；十一月，香港放棄銀本位，改革幣制，自行發行港幣，以「匯豐」、「渣打」、「有利」三銀行為發鈔銀行（其後「有利」成為「匯豐」的附屬銀行，僅餘兩家）。今灣仔「修頓球場」的得名本此。



1930年　駐港英軍總部
Headquarters of the British military in 1930

## • THE 18TH GOVERNOR SIR WILLIAM PEEL (1930 - 1935)

The 18th Governor arrived on May 9, 1930. On December 20, the first airliners was in flight between Hong Kong and Guanzhou. Same year, the automatic telephone connecting system was installed, which marked the era of communications on the Island has begun in 1930. In 1931, the population was 852,932. May, 1932, the first "Exhibition of British Manufacturing & Trade products" took place. November, the first vechicles carrying ferry "Man Kung" started it's sailing in the Victoria Harbour. Same year, The Tung Pu Tor Temple was opened. April, 1933, The China Central Communications Agency was established and started to distribute publications and news announcements to the Colony. Same year, The China Motor Bus Co. Ltd. and The Kowloon Motor Bus Co. Ltd. was franchised to provide routine passengers services in Hong Kong, Kowloon and the New Territories. On may 14, 1934, about 40 people were killed in the tragedy of the gas storages explosion in Western district. December, property tax was billed and applied on residential building by unit. The Governor's villa's construction at Fanling has finished and in replacement of the villa at the Peak. Special import duty rates was offered to products manufactered in Hong Kong by the Kingdom for encouraging light industries to develop in the Colony.

In May, 1935, Peel left. June, the Government has put a ban on prostitutes and indecent business. Hence, the golden age of "Tong Si" could never comes back. November, changing on systems of local currencies has been issued and distributions of the silver dollars was terminated, Hong Kong Dollar bills was presented & distributed by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporations, The Chartered Bank & The Mercantile Bank Ltd.



1930年 金馬倫道
Cameron Road in 1930



1930年　大戰重光紀念日，由港督悼念英雄儀式
The Governor directed the memorial ceremony on the Liberation Day, 1930



1932年　60年前的保良局總理
Chairman of the Po Leung Kuk some sixty years ago (1932)



1933年　港海上之中華船隊，中國海員俱樂部正在建築之中
Chinese Fleet at moorings in Hong Kong Harbour, China Fleet Club under construction on the left, 1933

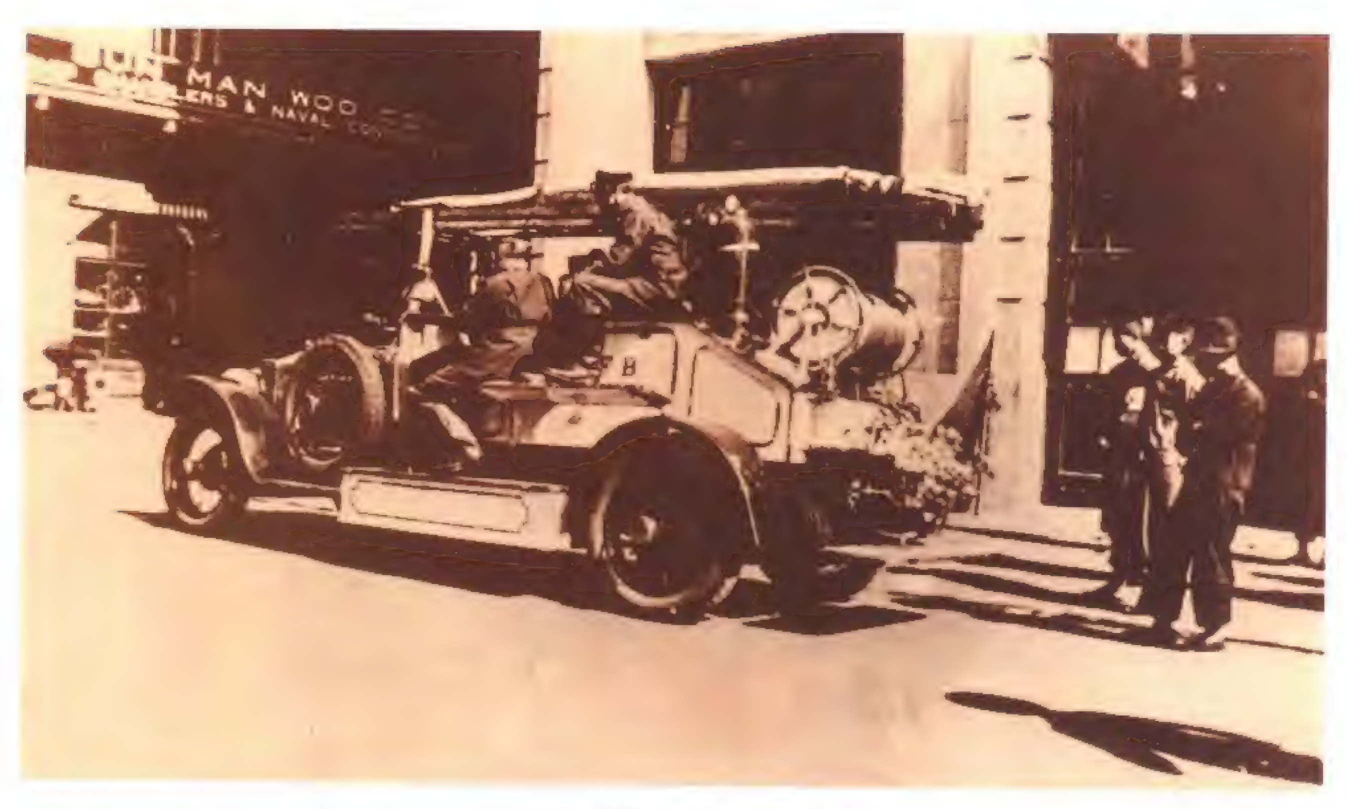
1933年　天星碼頭、鐵路車站及半島酒店
The Star Ferry Pier, Railway Station and Peninsula Hotel of 1933



1934年　油麻地海旁
Waterfront at Yau Ma Ti, 1934



1934年　香港仔
Aberdeen, 1934



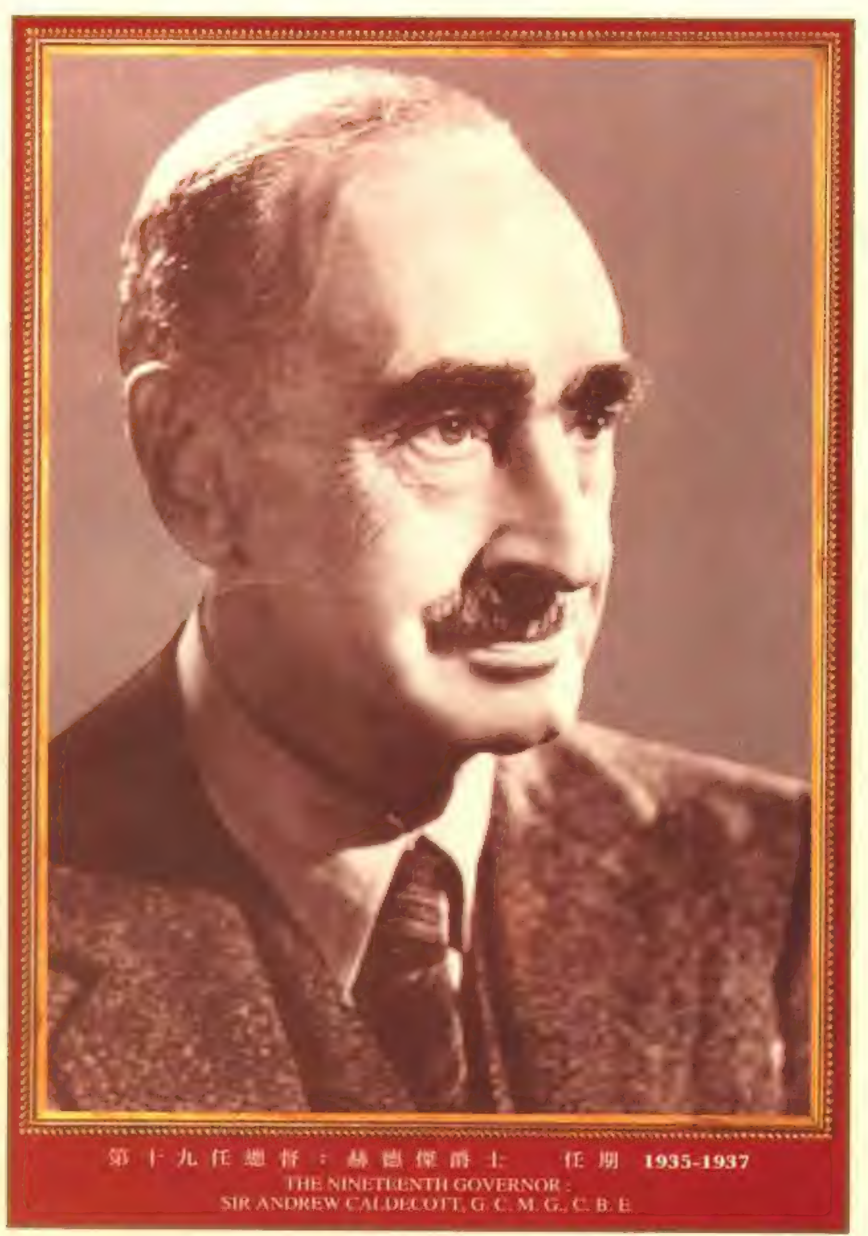

1934年　中區消防局外之消防車
Fire truck outside of the Central fire station, 1934



1935年　駐港英軍步隊與裝備
A show of Force in 1935



大小漁船停泊在油麻地海旁
Sampans & junks docked at Yau Ma Ti Waterfront



第十九任總督：郝德傑爵士　任期 1935-1937
THE NINETEENTH GOVERNOR :
SIR ANDREW CALDECOTT, G. C. M. G., C. B. E.

## • 第十九任港督 郝德傑爵士（在任時間1935－1937）

郝德傑出生在英格蘭一個牧師家庭，大學畢業後加入英國殖民地部工作。

一九三五年十二月十二日，郝德傑爵士繼任第十九任港督；同年位於港島加路連山道的「孔聖堂」，大坑道的「虎豹別墅」（主人胡文虎、文豹昆仲）、「聖約翰救傷隊總部大廈」建成。一九三六年一月一日，潔淨局擴組為市政局，二月，由港大中文系教授許地山倡導的首次集體結婚假「青年會」禮堂舉行，有十一對新人參加，由周壽臣爵士任證婚人；三月二十四日，第一架定期班機－「帝國航空公司」的「多拉多號」降落「啟德機場」，受到郝德傑爵士歡迎；九月十七日，郝德傑爵士訪問廣州，拜會廣東軍政大員，獲是時在省城的國民政府軍事委員會委員長蔣中正設宴招待；十八日，郝德傑爵士在廣州沙面英國領事館宴請蔣介石委員長一行，十九日，離穗返港；十一月四日，廣東省政府主席黃慕松、廣州市市長曾養甫（憲浩）至港答拜，六日，黃、曾返回廣州，十一日，香港各界假「青年會」禮堂舉行「追悼魯迅先生大會」，大會由杜其章主持；同年「小童群益會」成立，位於灣仔的紅磚教堂「中華循道公會禮拜堂」建成（一九九五改建）。

一九三七年四月初，「瑪麗醫院」（瑪麗乃英皇喬治五世的皇后）啟用，為港大醫學院的附屬醫院，十二日，新任廣東省政府主席吳鐵城官式訪問香港，十六日，郝德傑爵士離任，調任錫蘭總督，由輔政司駱克爵士任署理港督，郝德傑道、駱克道由此得名；七月七日，「盧溝橋事變」起，日本侵華，抗戰軍興；八月十三日，上海「八一三事變」起，三十一日，日本飛機六架首次轟炸廣州，此後短短數月約有十萬難民湧入香港。



1936年　植物公園
The Botenical Garden in 1936

## • The 19th Governor Sir Andrew Caldecott (1935 - 1937)

Caldecott was borned in a Christian family in England. He joined in the British Ministry of Colonial Affairs right after his graduation from the university, and, was appointed to be the 19th Governor of Hong Kong on December 12, 1935.

On March 24, the first scheduled passenger plane by British Airway landed on Kai Tak Airport. September 17, Caldecott visited Guanzhou in meeting with the Cantonese military and administration officials, he was welcomed by Jiang Ge Shek.

The year was 1937 when Queen Mary Hospital put into service, the hospital, announced to be the subsidiary of the Medical College of the University of Hong Kong. On April 12, the new personnel in charge of the Cantonese Government Wu Te Xin visited Hong Kong offically. On the 16th, Caldecott was transferred to become the Governor of Ceylon. Sir Norman Lockhart Smith was assigned to be the Governor's Deputy in Charge. July 7, the incident of Lo Kau Bridge which lightened up the Japanese invasion to China. August 13, the 813 matter started out in Shanghai. On August 31, six Japanese bomber aircrafts blasted Guanzhou, war of the world has introduced and about 100,000 refugees rushed to Hong Kong in the next few months.



1936年　港督府
The Governor's House in 1936



第二十任總督：羅富國爵士　任期 1937-1941
THE TWENTIETH GOVERNOR :
SIR GEOFFRY ALEXANDER STAFFORD NORTHCOTE. K. C. M. G.

## • 第二十任港督 羅富國爵士 (在任時間1937 - 1941)

羅富國是一位資深的殖民地行政官。一九三七年十月二十八日，羅富國爵士宣誓就任第二十任港督。一九三八年六月一日，港府頒佈「制止加租迫遷條例」，對住宅樓宇實行「租管」，十四日，孫夫人宋慶齡在港倡組「保衛中國同盟」（簡稱「保盟」），任主席；七月二十一日，羅富國爵士回拜吳鐵城主席，二十二日，離穗返港；八月一日，「星島日報」創刊，十三日，「大公報」香港版於「八一三」滬戰一週年紀念日創刊；九月，港府頒布「緊急條例」，宣布為中立區，置身於中日戰爭事外；十月十二日，日軍在廣東大亞灣登陸，二十一日，廣州失守，粵人紛紛逃港避難；十一月一日，「星島晚報」創刊，同月「中國國貨公司」開業（董事長杜月笙）；同年「香港中國婦女會」成立，「油麻地小輪公司」取得開辦來往離島渡輪服務的專營權。一九三九年三月二十六日，「中華全國文藝抗敵協會」（簡稱「文協」）香港分會成立；五月一日，「成報」創刊，三十一日，「中英文化協會」成立（主席許地山）；六月二十一日，香港學生舉行反日大示威；七月，舉行第一次燈火管制演習；八月，港府設新聞檢查處，開始檢查郵件；九月三日，英、法對德宣戰，十七日，「中國文化協進會」成立；同年「九龍總商會」（簡稱「龍總」）成立。

一九四〇年二月二十二日，「中國文化協進會」假港大「馮平山圖書館」舉辦「廣東文物展覽會」（主任委員葉恭綽），目的為「研究鄉邦文化，發揚民族精神」，展期五天；三月五日，中央研究院院長蔡元培病逝港島跑馬地「養和醫院」，靈柩暫厝於大口環「東華義莊」（後以戰事擴大，一時歸葬無期，暫葬於「香港仔華人永遠墳場」）；六月，港府開始在市區構築防空洞；八月，日軍進駐深圳；十月，港府設立人民入境事務處，一九四一年八月四日，許地山病逝羅便臣道寓所，葬於「中華基督教墳場」。六日，羅富國爵士任滿離港，羅富國徑與任內創辦的羅富國師範學院（簡稱「羅師」）即以其名字命名。



1938年　跑馬場內舉行之英皇生日大閱操，圖中左起為：香港星加坡皇家炮兵團，皇家通訊團和皇家步兵工程隊
Hong Kong and Singapore Royal Artillary, Royal signals and Royal Engineers parading on the King's Birthday at the Race Course in 1938

## • The 20th Governor Sir Geoffry Alexander Stafford Northcote (1937 - 1941)

October 28, 1937, an experienced colonial administration officer Sir Geoffry Alexander Stafford Northcote arrived to be the 20th Governor. On June 1, 1938, the Government announced the execution of the "Residential Rent Control Ordinance". June 14, Sung Xin Lin started to form the "Chinese Defencing League".

In September, the Government of Hong Kong declared the Island as a "Mutual Zone" to keep Hong Kong out of the war between Japan and China. October 12, the invader landed at Tai Ya Bay, October 21, Guanzhou fell into the occupation of the Japanese while Cantonese started heading south for Hong Kong. On November 1, the Yau Ma Ti Ferry Co. was granted franchising right of providing passenger carrying services to the outlying islands. June 21, 1939, anti-Japanese strikes were organized among students. July, it's the first time for Hong Kong to practise for the control of the lighting and power supplies at night. August, Department of News Censorship has been set up for mailing checkups, September 3, British and French were in join force at declaring war with the German. June, anti-aircraft bunkers were being built in the City. August, Japanese soldiers were deployed and stationed at Shenzhen, Hong Kong Immigration Department was formed in October. October 6, 1941, Northcote fullfilled his assignment and left.



1940年　九龍倉及油麻地區
The Kowloon Wharf and Yau Ma Ti district in 1940



第二十一任總督：楊慕琦爵士　任期 1941-1947
THE TWENTY FIRST GOVERNOR :
SIR MARK AITCHISON YOUNG, G. C. M. G.

# • 第二十一任港督 楊慕琦爵士（在任時間1941－1947）

楊慕琦畢業於劍橋大學，加入英國殖民地部，任職各殖民地。

一九四一年九月十日，楊慕琦爵士就任第二十一任港督，為慶祝香港開埠一百週年（一八四一年至一九四一年），在「兵頭花園」立一英皇喬治六世立像，以資紀念；十一月，兩團加拿大步兵抵港，加強駐軍兵力；十二月二日，楊慕琦爵士驅車前往「香港酒店」參加何東爵士、麥秀英伉儷的鑽婚慶祝酒會，八日，太平洋戰事起，日皇裕仁向英、美宣戰，日機轟炸「啟德機場」，香港防衛戰開始，十二日，日軍攻佔新界、九龍，英軍撤至港島，十八日，日軍在港島登陸，守軍節節敗退，二十日，雙方爆發巷戰，二十五日下午三時十五分，楊慕琦爵士於兩次拒降後，終於宣布向日軍投降，結束為時十八天的香港防衛戰，五時，港督由中環渡海至尖沙咀「半島酒店」，在指揮日軍攻進香港的日本第二十三軍司令官酒井隆中將前面簽署降書，是為香港歷史上的「黑色聖誕」，香港歷史上唯一一位「投降港督」楊慕琦爵士簽完降書之後立即淪為階下囚，最初囚於港島赤柱集中營，其後長期羈押於中國東北偽「滿洲國」瀋陽，二十六日，酒井隆中將設軍政廳於「半島酒店」，下轄總務、民政、司法、經濟、海軍五部，並宣布戒嚴，港人開始三年零八個月「日治時期」的非人生活，同日日軍下令港幣與「大日本帝國政府」發行的「軍用手票」（簡稱「軍票」）通用，強迫居民以港幣二元兌換軍票一元，又強迫大量無以為生的居民返回內地（估計於淪陷前數年約有過百萬難民逃到香港），二十八日，舉行入城式，入城操由跑馬地（後改名青葉區）操至上環（後改名西區）。

一九四六年五月一日上午十時，楊慕琦爵士重臨舊地，在港督府宣誓復職，復行民政。七月十日，廣九公路通車，二十九日，楊慕琦爵士訪穗，同月楊慕琦爵士提出「政制改革方案」（後稱之為「楊慕琦方案」），建議設一管轄港島、九龍、新界的市議會（或稱市政局），有議員三十人，華人、非華人代表各佔半數，三十人中，三份之二經由直接選舉產生，其餘三份之一由社會職業團體或其他團體推舉，殖民地部以茲事體大，遲遲未能作出決定；九月一日，〔華僑晚報〕創刊，是為戰後香港第一份出版的晚報（全盛時期每天出兩次版，一九八五年回復每天出版一次）；十月，英文「遠東經濟評論」週刊創刊；同年成立勞工處。一九四七年一月一日，「經濟導報」週刊創刊（總編輯趙元浩），「香港證券交易所」與「香港證券經紀協會」合併為「香港證券交易所有限公司」；四月，楊慕琦爵士出訪廣州；五月十五日，「新華通訊社」（簡稱「新華社」）香港分社成立，由喬冠華任社長，十七日，楊慕琦爵士任滿離港，成為第二位沒有以其名字命名街道、學校、建築物的香港總督——未悉是否與他曾手簽降書、做過三年零八個月的階下囚有關？



1941年　日軍在港島街道上巡行
Marching of the Japanese Soldiers on the Hong Kong Island (1941)

## • The 21st Governor Sir Mark Aitchison Young (1941 - 1947)

Young has been serving in various British Crown Colonies since his graduation from the Cambridge University. In celebrating of the first 100 years in Hong Kong's history, Young placed the Statue of King George VI at the Botenical Garden. December, 2 battalions of Canadian military personnels were landed to strengthen up the defensive capabilities of Hong Kong. On the 8th, the Pacific war began. December 12, Japanese soldiers attacked Kowloon and assaulted the New Territories, British troops retreated to Hong Kong Island. On the 18th, Japanese landed on the Island while the defenders fled and dispersed. On 20th, Gouriller warfare was broken out on the Island. After refused to surrender twice, Young pleaded to give up and surrendered at 3.15 p.m., December 25, 1941. After 18 days of placing Hong Kong into the battle field.

At. 5.00 p.m. Young signed the surrender documents in front of the General of Japanese 23 Battalion at the Peninsula Hotel, the date that described as the black friday in Hong Kong's history. Right after he signed the documents, Young was barred into the POW Camp at Stanley and transferred to Shen Yang in Shan Tung later.

On the 26th, Japanese set up their Administration & Commanding Post at the Peninsula Hotel. Same day, the Japanese started to distribute the "Military Notes", people were forced to exchange with Hong Kong dollar bills under the rate of H.K.$2 to $1 military note. Besides, large scales of unemployed people were forced to go back to Mainland China. On the 28th, The Japanese celebrating for their march into the City, the parade was from Happy Valley to Sheung Wan. The cruel war ended up on August 15, 1945, at 7.00 a.m. as the allied forces announced and ordered for the unconditional surrender of the Japanese. Dark days of 3 years and eight months was over. May 1, 1946, coming back of Young reinstated the administration and imperial governing of the Colony. July 10, locomotives started to roll on the tracks of the Kowloon-Canton Railways. May 15, 1947, the Xinhua News Agency established in Hong Kong. Young left Hong Kong on May 17, 1947.



1942年　皇后大道
Queen's Road in 1942



1945年　夏愨上將向投降日軍代表宣讀降約
General Harcourt stating the agreement that rules the defeated Japanese army to Japanese Officials (1945)



1945年　日本將軍由一名陸戰隊員帶同往簽降書
Japanese General is accompanied by a marine soldier to sign the surrender agreement, 1945



1945年　日軍一名將軍正在簽署降書
Japanese General is siging for the surrender accord in 1945



1946年　工人們正在深灣收集海苔作為豬糧
Gathering seaweeds for pig food at Deep Bay, 1946



1946年　華人婦女上頭情形
Female Chinese hairdresser in 1946



第二十二任總督：葛量洪爵士　任期 1947-1957
THE TWENTY SECOND GOVERNOR
SIR ALEXANDER WILLIAM GEORGE HERDE GRANTHAM, G. C., M. G.

## • 第二十二任港督 葛量洪爵士（在任時間1947-1957）

葛量洪曾就學於英國劍橋大學，並曾來香港作官學生，對港十分了解。一九四七年七月二十五日，葛量洪爵士就任第二十二任香港總督；十月，葛量洪爵士訪問南京，獲國民政府蔣中正主席接見；十一月，前往廣州拜會廣東省政府主席宋子文；同年「香港房屋協會」成立，香港人口增加到一百八十萬。一九四八年三月十五，「大公報」復刊；四月，左派「港九工會聯合會」（簡稱「工聯」、「工聯會」，一九八六年四月易名為「香港工會聯合會」，簡稱不變）；九月九日，「文匯報」創刊。

一九四九年一月，「香港革新會」（簡稱「革新會」，主席貝納祺）成立；三月一日，英文「虎報」創刊，同月「香港華人革新會」（簡稱「華革會」主席陳丕士）成立；四月一日，港府實施「一九四九年移民管制條例」，「管制非本港土生來港、離港以及在港的活動」，八月實施「人口登記法」，開始簽發香港身份証；十月一日，中華人民共和國成立於北京，「麗的呼聲」開始有線廣播。一九五〇年一月五日，英國承認中華人民共和國。一九五三年一月，「聯合國香港協會」（主席馬文輝）成立；二月，「香港八和會館」成立；六月二日，英女皇伊利莎伯二世行加冕禮，港府慶祝；十二月二十五日，九龍深水叁石硤尾木屋區發生空前大火，焚燬木屋七千間，火場面積四十五英畝，災民多達五萬八千人，稍後港府斥資在災區興建徙置大廈原區安置災民；同年設立地方法院，港島銅鑼灣填海工程完成，闢作全港最大的「維多利亞公園」（簡稱「維園」，一九五七年建成）。一九五四年四月，設徙置事務處，管理徙置區事務；九月，葛量洪爵士訪問美國，宣傳香港；十月二十六日，「香港公民協會」成立（主席嘉恂修士）。

一九五五年八月九日，發現九龍深水埗李鄭屋村古墓，為一東漢時代（公元一至二世紀）的磚墓（一九五七年六月開放，於一九六九年一月成為「香港博物館」的「李鄭屋分館」）；十月四日，葛量洪爵士以私人度假名義前往北京六天，期間會見外交部副部長章漢夫，與國務院總理兼外交部部長周恩來共進午餐；港島掃桿埔「政府大球場」建成。一九五六年十月十日，「九龍暴動」（又稱「雙十暴動」）起，曆時三日；同年設貿易發展局，聯合書院（院長蔣法賢）、「中國文化協會」（簡稱「文協」，主任委員丁文淵（月波））成立，「大欖涌水塘」竣工，「宋皇臺公園」落成開放。一九五七年五月，「麗的呼聲」有線電視啟播；十一月二十八日，英國國防部宣布關閉「海軍船塢」只保留位於船塢旁邊的「添馬艦」總部；十二月三十一日，任滿離港，今之葛量洪茶花、「葛量洪醫院」、葛量洪師範學院（簡稱「葛師」）即以其名字命名，退休後著有回憶錄。




1946年　香港仔海港
Aberdeen Harbour (1946)

## • The 22nd Governor Sir Alexander William George Herde Grantham (1947-1957)

Grantham, who was knowledgeable about Hong Kong before his arrival to the Island on July 25, 1947. October, Grantham visited Nanjing and hoisted by Jiang Chung Ching (President of the P.O.C. Government).

In 1947, the Hong Kong Housing Authority established and the Colony's population soared up to 1.8 million. April 1, 1949, the Government placed the "1949 Immigration Control Ordinance" in effective. The act was issued for recording and controlling of arrival, departure and any activities of any person who was not borned in the Colony, besides, population registration issue applied and identity registration cards were issued. October 1, The P.R.C. Government announced their official establishment at Beijing, while the British reconized for the P.R.C. Government on January 5, 1950.

The Rediffusion started it's cable broadcastings in 1949. January,1953, the United Nation's Hong Kong Association established. On June 2, the Colony presented celebration events for the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II. December 25, a deadly fire broke out at the Shek Kip Mei wooden huts rural area, the blaze mashed about 7,000 homes and put 58,000 people homeless, with the evacuated area of about 45 acres. Resettlement plans were developed by the Government in comforting the victims. Regional District Courts was setting up. Large piece of reclaimation area at Causeway Bay was contributed for the proposed Queen Victoria Park. April, 1954, The Resettling Affairs Department was formed to handle for resettlement claims. In September, Grantham promoted Hong Kong to the world while he made his visit to the United States.

August 9, 1955, a historical tomb was found at near of Lee Cheng Uk Estate, proved to be a tomb of the Eastern Han Dynasty. October 4, Grantham went to Beijing for vacation, he met the Minister of External Affairs, Chuang Han Fu and Zhou Yin Lai.

October 10, 1956, the riot in Kowloon broke out which ended in 3 days. The Trade Development Council was established. May, 1957, The Rediffusion Television started to deliver images. November 28, The British Deffence Department announced the shut-down of the Naval Dockyard but the Tamar Harbour besides the dockyard was to be remained.

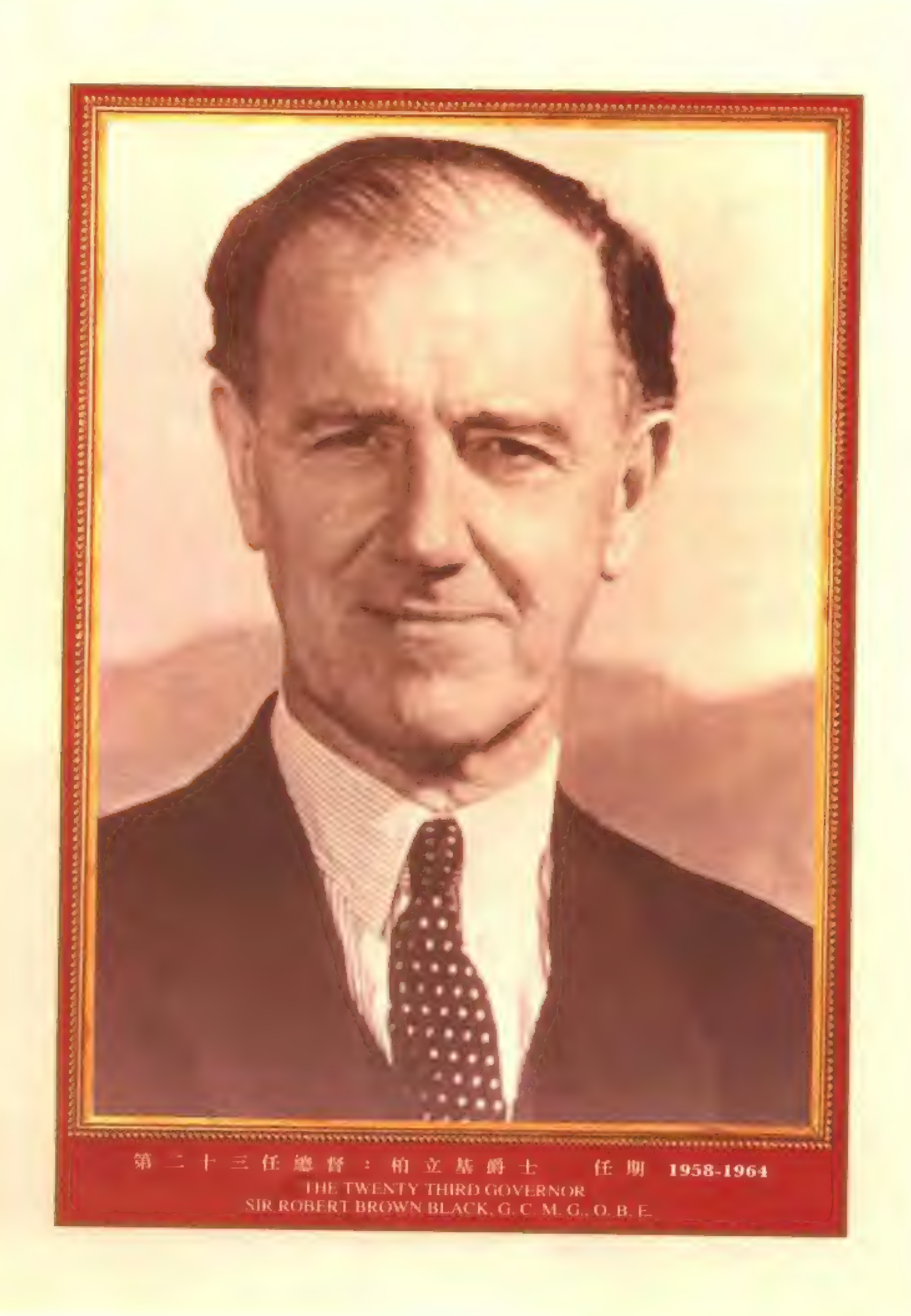
On December 31, Grantham retired and spent most of his time at writing of the book "Via Port from Hong Kong to Hong Kong".



1949年　摩利臣山社區學堂
Morrison Hill Community Camp School (1949)



1957年　港灣景色
Hong Kong harbour in 1957



第二十三任總督：柏立基爵士　任期 1958-1964
THE TWENTY THIRD GOVERNOR
SIR ROBERT BROWN BLACK, G. C. M. G., O. B. E.

## • 第二十三任港督 柏立基爵士（在任時間1958－1964）

柏立基早年就讀於蘇格蘭愛丁堡大學，後在英屬馬來西亞殖民地政府工作十年。一九四一年曾成為日本侵略者的階下囚。

一九五八年一月二十三日，柏立基爵士就任第二十三任香港總督；三月，「香港專上學校學生聯會」簡稱「專上學聯」）成立；九月十二日，主持「啟德機場」新跑道剪綵儀式。一九五九年五月二十日，「明報」創刊；十月十五日，「新報」創刊；十一月，第一百座徙置大廈在九龍黃大仙區建成，至是全港約有十分之一人口居住於徙置區；十二月立法局通過「新界鄉議局法案」，正式承認「新界鄉議局」為一法定機構；同年「香港商業廣播電台」（簡稱「商台」）啟播，邵逸夫一九七七年獲冊封為第十三位華人爵士）由新加坡挾巨資來港，成立「邵氏兄弟（香港）有限公司」，進軍香港電影市場，與陸運濤（父陸佑，早年捐建香港大學「陸佑堂」）的「電懋」爭一日之短長。

一九六〇年十一月，「天天日報」創刊，「香港工業總會」成立（主席周錫年爵士），水務局與「深圳水庫」達成協議，由「深圳水庫」敷設巨型水管引水至「大欖涌水塘」；同年馬會改名為「英皇御准香港賽馬會」，老一輩的香港人向以港督、馬會、「滙豐」、「渣甸」為香港最有權有勢的「四大天王」。一九六一年二月，「深圳水庫」開始向香港供應食水；八月，設立移民局；同年「香港青年協會」成立，香港有人口三百一十二萬八千人。一九六二年三月二日，港督主持新「大會堂」開幕禮；十一月二日，「啟德機場」客運大樓啟用。一九六三年三月一日，「快報」創刊；六月，由於水荒嚴重，水務局每隔四天供水四小時；「伊利莎伯醫院」揭幕，二十八日，大嶼山「石壁水塘」行啟用禮；十月十七日，香港中文大學成立（校長李卓敏），是為香港第二所大學，中大由崇基學院、新亞書院、聯合書院合組而成；同年市政局的「香港藝術館」開幕，台灣駐港機構「中華旅行社」成立。一九六四年四月一日，柏立基爵士離任，「柏立基健康院」、柏立基師範學院（簡稱「柏師」）即以其名字命名。



1960年　造船業正在起步
Shipbuilder at the booming shipbuilding industry of 1960



1962年　六十年代曾興盛一時的皮鞋輕工業
Business in it's heat, shoes making light industry of 1962.

## • The 23rd Governor Sir Robert Brown Black (1958 - 1964)

Black was studying at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland. Worked for the British Colonial Government in Malaysia for about 10 years, and has been a POW during the war of the world in 1941.

Black came to the Colony of Hong Kong on January 23, 1958. On September 12, he directed the ribbon cutting ceremony of the new runway at Kai Tak Airport. November, construction of the 100 resettlement buildings was finished, about 10% of the population was living in the resettlement area. The Hong Kong Commercial Radio Station started to broadcast. Sir Run Run Shaw pooled in great investments for the movie industry and setting up of The Shaw's Brothers (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.

In 1960, The Water Department made agreement with the Shenzhen's Department of Water Supplies, main service pipings for water deliveries to Hong Kong was installed.

February, 1961, fresh water supplies started to pump from the Shenzhen Reservoir. August, The Immigration Department was formed. The population was 3,128,000 then. On March 2, 1962, the Governor directed the grand opening ceremony of the City Hall. November 2, the passengers building at Kai Tak Airport put into service, June, serious shortage of water suppply was alarming in the Colony, supply was planned to a 4 hours delivery in every 4 days. On the 28th, Shek Pik Reservoir in Lantau Island started to collect. October 17, the Chinese University became another university in the Colony. Black left the Island in April, 1964.



1962年　訪港的皇家郵船“奧朗西”號
The R.M.S. "Oromssy" visited Hong Kong in 1962



1962年　香港街景
Street scene in Hong Kong (1962)



1963年　香港旱災，市民輪候供水情景
Colonist waiting for water distributions in 1963



1963年　黃大仙徙置區
Wong Tai Sin Resettling Estate in 1963



1963年　香港中區一景：左起，希爾頓酒店、中國銀行及滙豐銀行
View of Central District, left Building is Hong Kong Hilton Hotel, Centre is Bank of China, Right is Hong Kong Bank Building (1963)



1963年　九廣鐵路火車站
Kowloon Canton Railway Station (1963)



1963年　香港灣仔軒尼詩道
Hennessy Road, Wanchai, Hong Kong (1963)



第二十四任總督：戴麟趾爵士　任期 1964-1971
THE TWENTY FOURTH GOVERNOR :
SIR DAVID CLIVE CROSBIE TRENCH, G. C. M. G., M. C.

## • 第二十四任港督 戴麟趾爵士（在任時間1964－1971）

戴麟趾畢業於劍橋大學，加入英國殖民地部，被派往英屬所羅門群島，後入伍。

一九六四年四月十四日，第二十四任香港總督戴麟趾爵士宣誓就職；七月十七日，四屆「亞洲影后」林黛自殺身亡，年三十一歲，葬於「跑馬地天主教墳場」。

一九六五年二月，市政局〔主席沙利士〕選出洋紫荊為香港市花；二月，「廣東信託商業銀行」（簡稱「廣託」，成立於一九三一年）於出現擠提後倒閉，令曾任行政、立法兩局議員的該行董事長周俊年爵士英名盡喪，鬱鬱以終；三月，「香港自由民主黨」成立，鼓吹香港獨立；四月，「恆生銀行」（董事長何善衡）受擠提風潮所累，結果由「匯豐銀行」收購其百分之五十一控制股權，成為「匯豐」的附屬機構；六月，李樹培夫人曹秀群博士奉委為第一位立法局女議員；十一月十二日，香港各界盛大舉行「紀念孫中山先生百年誕辰大會」（大會主席張發奎）。一九六六年三月，皇妹瑪嘉烈公主訪港，主持「英國週」開幕禮；五月，中國大陸「文化大革命」起；十月，尖沙咀「海運大廈」落成啟用；十一月，「明報月刊」創刊；同年「香港貿易發展局」成立（主席周錫年爵士）。十一月十九日，「香港無線電視廣播有限公司」（簡稱「無線」，董事會主席利孝和）啟播，同月，九龍「獅子山隧道」啟用；十一月十八日，「世界中文報業協會」成立於香港〔正、副主席胡仙（父文虎）、王惕吾（瑞鍾）〕；「香港公益金」、「香港記者協會」成立。一九六九年一月二十二日，「東方日報」創刊；六月二十日，教廷委任徐誠斌為香港區主教，成為羅馬天主教香港教區第一位華人主教；同年「香港美國總商會」成立。

一九七〇年二月，「遠東證券交易所」開業；六月，中區地王以二億五千八百萬元成交，創當時的最高地價紀錄；十月，立法局通過中、英文同為法定語文；同年第一所工業中學摩利臣山工業學院落成，進出口貿易額突破三百億大關，高達三百二十八億元，經濟開始起飛。一九七一年二月，香港學生成立「香港保衛釣魚台行動委員會」（簡稱「保釣會」），反對日本企圖吞併我釣魚台群島；三月，「金銀證券交易所」成立；九月，實施六年免費小學教育；十月十九日，戴麟趾爵士任滿離港，「戴麟趾康樂基金」、戴麟趾美沙酮診所以之命名。



1965年　漁船揚帆港海
Junk out for fishing in the Victoria Harbour (1965)

## • The 24th Governor Sir David Clive Crosbie Trench (1964 - 1971)

Trench came to Hong Kong on April 14, 1964. July 17, the 4th time "Asia's Movie Queen" Lin Dai committed suicide in her years of 31 and buried at the Cathedral Cementery at Happy Valley.

February 1965, The Urban Council has chosen the Bauhinea to be the City's Flower of Hong Kong. February, crowded people anxious for withdrawals turned The Cantonese Commercial Trust Bank into bankrupcy. March, Hong Kong's Liberal Party was formed to encourage for Hong Kong's independence.

April, The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation took over the 51% of major sharings of The Heng Seng Bank Ltd. March, 1966, Princess Margaret visited Hong Kong. May, "The Cultural Revolution" has begun in China. In September, Ocean Terminal at Tsim Sha Tsui was opened. November 19, The TVB started to broadcast in the air and The Lion Rock's Tunnel was opened. The Hong Kong's Community Chest, The Hong Kong Journalists Association and The American Chamber of Commerce was established in the same year.

February 1970, The Far East Stocks Exchange started transactions, June, a record high of land selling price in Central soared up to 258 millions. October, the Legislative Council passed the legislation on bilingual languages, both English and Chinese was approved to be the official languages of Hong Kong and lawfully accepted. The import/export tradings also reached the record high of HK$32.8 billions, economy on the Island was launched for it's dramatic growth, again. September, the 6 years of no charge Junior Educations Programme was announced to provide by the Government. October, 19, 1971, Trench fulfilled his assignment and left.



1966年　舊港澳碼頭
Old Hong Kong
Macau Ferry Pier, 1966

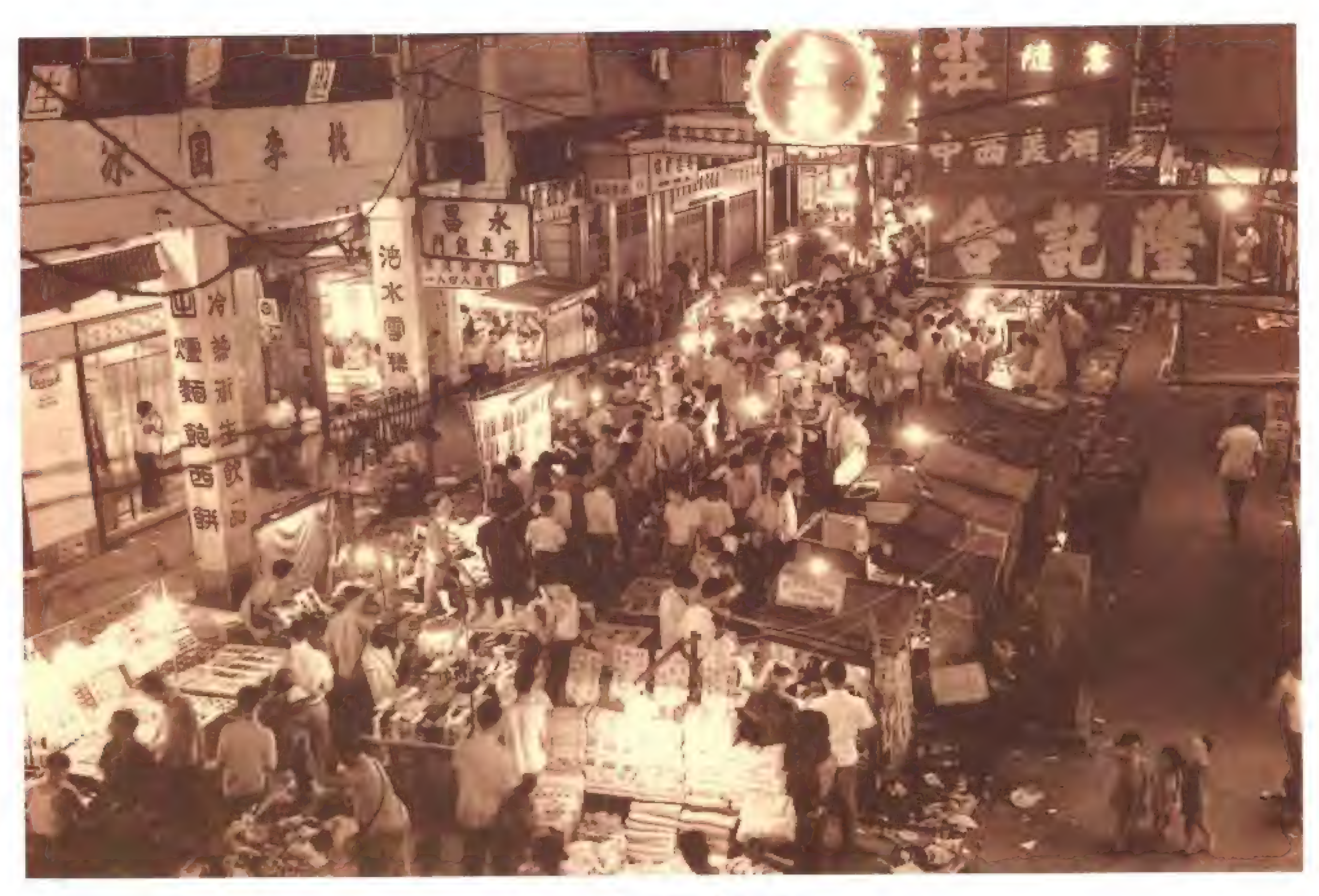


1967年　啟德機場停機坪
Kai Tak Airport (1967)

1967年　銅鑼灣避風塘
The Causeway Bay Typhoon Shelter (1967)




1968年　尖沙咀鐘樓（九廣鐵路火車站）
Clock Tower in Tsim Sha Tsui (Kowloon Canton Railway Station) (1968)



1969年　馳名中外的廟街不夜天
The world's famous street without sleeping ...... The Temple Street, 1969



1969年　黃埔船塢
Hong Kong and Whampoo Dockyard Co. Ltd., 1969



1969年 中區海港及九龍一覽
Central, harbour & a view of Kowloon (1969)



1970年 獅子山望夫石
Amah Rock at Shatin, 1970



1970年　大嶼山・東涌的炮台古蹟
Historical remains take at 1970



1970年　彌敦道街景
Street scene at Nathan Road (1970)



1970年　傳統的中藥材舖
Chinese herbalist (1970)




1971年　香港匯豐銀行大廈，左為中國銀行大廈
The Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank Building, Suitable left is China Bank Building (1971)



第二十五任總督：麥理浩勳爵（即前麥理浩爵士）　任期 1971-1982
THE TWENTY FIFTH GOVERNOR : LORD MACLEHOSE OF BEOCH, G. B. E., K. C. M. G., K. C. V. O.
(FORMERLY SIR CRAWFORD MURRAY MACLEHOSE)

## • 第二十五任港督 麥理浩爵士（在任時間1971－1982）

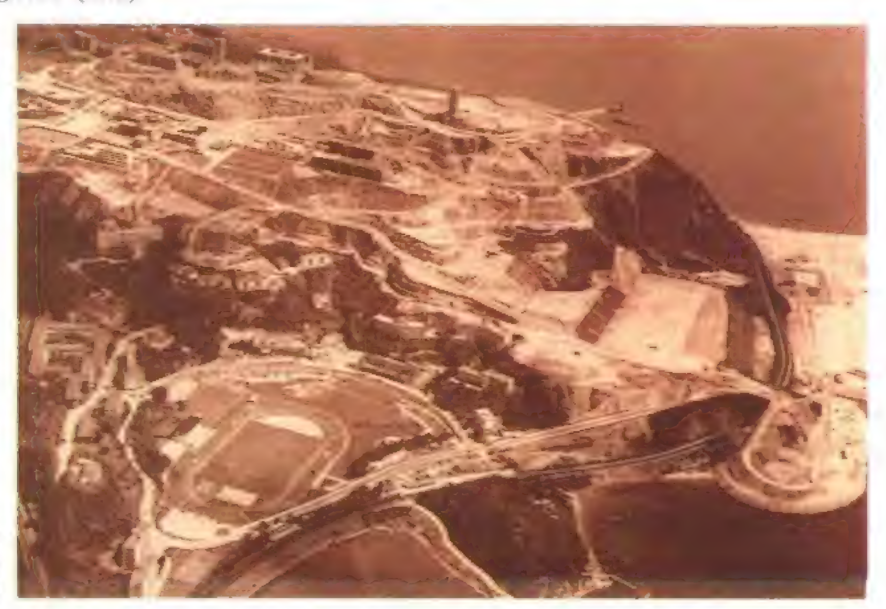
一九七一年十一月十九日，牛津大學畢業的職業外交家，前英國駐南越、丹麥大使麥理浩爵士打破以往二十四位港督均出身於殖民地政務官的不成文規定，成為第二十五任香港總督，同時亦成為香港有史以來任期最長的港督！一九七二年一月，「九龍證券交易所」成立，同月由「船王」董浩雲擁有的巨輪「海上學府」計劃與聯合國合辦海上大學，前身為八萬三千噸的豪華客輪「伊利莎伯皇后號」於青衣島海面進行裝修時，付諸一炬；八月三日，「海底隧道」通車；九月五日，葵涌第一號貨櫃碼頭啟用；十月，麥理浩爵士提出「十年建屋計劃」，預計由一九七三年四月至一九八三年三月的十年內，為一百八十萬市民提供獨立居住單位；十一月，立法局舉行會議時首次使用中、英文即時傳譯；同年香港理工學院（今香港理工大學）、「香港傷健協會」成立。一九七三年三月，股市大瀉，「恆生指數」由七千點開始大幅滑落，「股災」震撼全港（至十二月降至四百點）；七月三日，「信報」創刊（主筆林山木），二十日，武打明星李小龍（振藩）暴斃，葬於美國西雅圖「景湖墳場」；同年舉辦第一屆「香港藝術節」。一九七四年二月，總督特派廉政專員公署（俗稱「廉記」）成立，致力肅貪倡廉；四月一日，港府宣布撤銷黃金進口限制，同月消費者委員會成立，保障廣大消費者權益。

一九七五年五月四日，英女皇伊利莎伯二世首次官式訪港，是為第一位訪問香港的英國君主，七日，離港返國；九月，「香港地下鐵路公司」成立，「佳藝電視」（「簡稱「佳視」）啟播；十月，「海水化淡廠」建成；十一月，地下鐵路動工，紅磡新火車站啟用；十二月，取消英聯邦特惠稅，美國將香港列入特惠關稅受益地區。一九七六年五月，「啟德機場」新貨運大廈啟用；同年英文「亞洲華爾街日報」創刊，舉辦第一屆「香港國際電影節」，全港有人口四百四十八萬四千人，全年生產總值達五百一十九億港元，平均每人有一萬一千六百九十五元。一九七七年一月十七日，英女皇首次批准延長港督麥理浩爵士任期一年（其後三度延長任期），同月由馬會出資興建的「海洋公園」落成；三月，「香港工業保公司」成立；五月，「香港商品交易所」開業；七月十六日，市政局主席沙利士為「香港太空館」立石奠基；八月，「鏡報」月刊創刊（社長徐四民）；十月「香港藝術中心」、香港考試局、市政局「香港中樂團」、「香港話劇團」成立。一九七八年一月，第二條「獅子山隧道」通車；三月，香港政府新聞處成立；八月，「佳藝電視」倒閉；九月三十日，麥理浩爵士出席新華社香港分社社長王匡舉行的國慶酒會，是為港督出現此類場合的首次，同月港府實施九年免費教育；十月，馬會建成第二個馬場——「沙田馬場」；十二月，「匯豐號」載來大量越南難民，其後「投奔怒海」抵港的越南難民數逾十萬，越南難民問題十多年來一直困擾香港；同年「太古船塢」關閉，發展為大型住宅區「太古城」，進出口貿易突破一千億大關，達到一千一百六十九億元，房屋委員會推出「居者有其屋」（簡稱「居屋」）計劃。一九七九年三月二十四日，麥理浩爵士應中國對外貿易部部長李強之邀訪問北京，乘便探詢中國對一九九七年處理香港問題的意見，二十九日，獲副總理鄧小平接見；四月六日，於返港後舉行記者招待會，當談到香港問題時，港督說：「事實上鄧小平副總理曾正式要求我：『叫香港的投資者放心。』」同月中斷三十年的港穗直通車再度通車，由麥理浩爵士主持剪綵儀式；六月，麥理浩爵士親赴瑞士日內瓦，以「英國代表團」團員身份參加由聯合國召開的「國際難民會議」，其後奔走於倫敦、華盛頓，為越南難民問題尋求解決辦法，最後終於獲得越南政府答應，改變輸出難民政策。九月三十日，地下鐵路（簡稱「地鐵」）首段（觀塘至石硤尾）通車；十月二十六日，以港督麥理浩爵士名字命名，位於新界大帽山長達一百多公里的「麥理浩徑」正式啟用，由麥理浩爵士剪綵。

一九八〇年二月，「萬宜水庫」正式供水；三月，港島「鴨脷洲大橋」啟用；六月，「環球航運集團」主席包玉剛（起然）爵士以二十一億元收購二千萬股「九倉」，壓倒「置地」，至是包玉剛控制「九倉」百分之四十九的目的已達，成為「九倉」董事會新主席，將「九倉」納入旗下亦標誌著「華資」壓倒一向以財雄勢大見稱的「英資」的時代已經來臨；十月，「香港太空館」開幕；同年實施新移民法例，取消抵壘政策，進出口貿易總額突破二千億元大關，香港工業迅速發展，於八十年代與台灣、南韓、新加坡有「亞洲四小龍」之譽。一九八一年三月，統計處進行人口普查，香港有人口五百一十萬人；十一月十五日，中國外交部駐香港簽證辦事處開始辦公；十二月，麥理浩爵士訪問蛇口經濟特區；同年鄺廣傑當選為「聖公會」第一位華人會督。一九八二年元旦，麥理浩爵士獲冊封為勳爵；二月，鄧小平在北京中南海單獨會見包玉剛爵士時，告以中國於一九九七年新界租約期滿時收回香港主權的決定；三月，設立區議會；五月八日，麥理浩勳爵卸任返英，成為任期最長的一位香港總督（較葛量洪爵士多十二日），「麥理浩牙科中心」即以其名字命名。



1972年　九龍半島及中區遠景，前為山頂瞭望塔及纜車總站
Kowloon Peninsula and the Central District of Victoria viewed from Victoria Gap.
Peak Tower and the Tram terminus in the foreground (1972)



1972年　興建中之中文大學校舍
Aerial view of the Chinese University
at Shatin under construction, 1972

## • The 25th Governor Sir Crawford Murray Maclehose (1971 - 1982)

during it's renovation at near Tsing Yi Island, this ended up Tung's idea of the floating university in joint venture with the United Nation. August 3, the Harbour Tunnel broke through, September 5, the first container port at Kwai Chung put into service and in October, Maclehose suggested the "10

March, 1973, the stock disaster shocked the Island. On the 20th, kung fu movie star Bruce Lee died in misery. The 1st Hong Kong Arts Festival was presented by the Urban Council. In February,

Offered Import Duty Region" by the United States. May, 1976, the new Cargo Building in Kai Tak

year, approved by the Queen.

January, 1978, the second Lion Rocks Tunnel cut through. On September 30, Maclehose joined the cocktail reception on the Chinese National Day presented by the Xinhua News Agency. Same year, the 9 years free education programme was presented. October, the second Horse Racing

territory of Hong Kong. In April, direct trains from Hong Kong to Guanzhou started to roll again, after 30 years of service terminated. June, Maclehose went to Geneva in search for answers to solve the refugee syndrome.

transportations. October 6, The Maclehose Educational Nature Trail at Tai Mo Shan was opened for hikers to explore.

ended up with the "Home Run" policy. The annual trade total has broken the HK$200 billion record. Hong Kong was named to be one of the 4 teen dragons in Asia (others known as Taiwan, South Korea and Singapore). The population was 5.1 million. May 8, 1982, Maclehose leaving to England upon the expiration of his assignment of being the Governor of Hong Kong.



1972年　高空俯瞰的官塘區，左上方為啟德機場跑道
Aerial view of Kwun Tong with Kai Tak Airport runway at the left, 1972



1973年　香港市民沉痛悼念國際巨星李小龍逝世
The Hong Kong citizens in mourning of the death of Bruce Lee in 1973



1973年　羅湖火車停車場
Parking Station at Lowu (1973)



1973年　葵涌貨柜碼頭及興建中的青衣大橋
Port of the Kwai Chung Container Terminal with theTsing Yi Bridge under construction, 1973



1975年　伊利莎伯二世女皇
Her Majesty the Queen Elizabeth the second (1975)




1975年　愛丁堡公爵及女皇蒞臨香港啟德機場
Sir Edinburgh accompanied the Queen's arrival at Kai Tak Airport, 1975



1975年　女皇訪港，在皇后碼頭接受月皇第六居喀來福鎗團致敬
The 6th Gurhka Rifles Battalion saluting to the Queen's visit in 1975



1975年　紅磡黃埔船塢
Whampoo Dockyard at Hung Hom offshore in 1975



1976年　新界沙田某村一景
Farm in Sha Tin New Territories (1976)

1976年　新界屏山上璋圍聚星樓
Tsui Shing Lau at Sheung Cheung Wai, Ping Shan (1976)



1977年　香港大學
University of Hong Kong
Senior Common Room (1977)

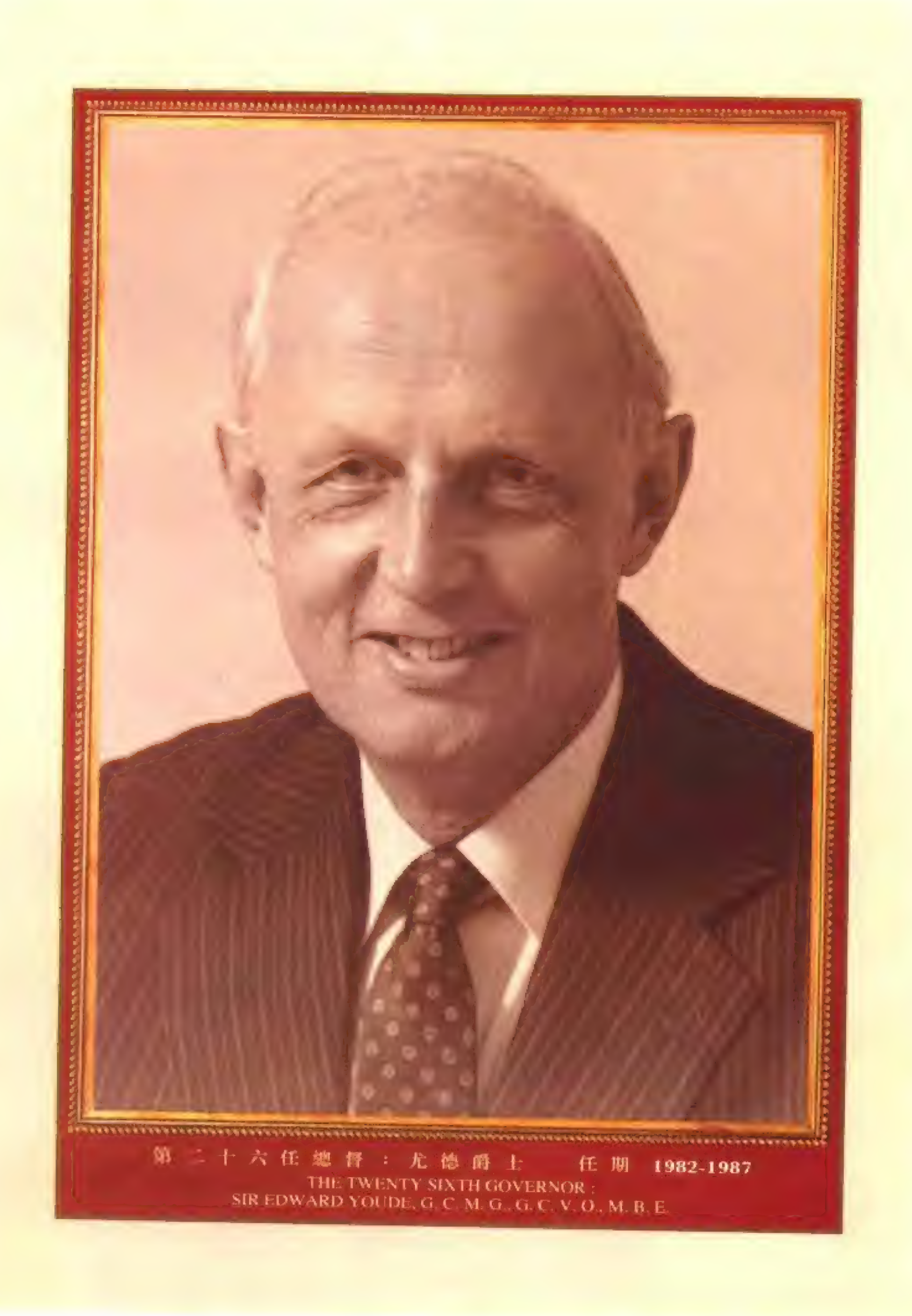





1979年　越南難民乘船蜂湧香港
Viernamese Refugees rushed to Hong Kong by ship and boats in 1979



1979年　越南難民抵港情景
Vietnamese refugees arrived to Hong Kong in 1979



第二十六任總督：尤德爵士　任期 1982-1987
THE TWENTY SIXTH GOVERNOR :
SIR EDWARD YOUDE, G. C. M. G., G. C. V. O., M. B. E.

## • 第二十六任港督 尤德爵士（在任時間1982 - 1987）

尤德一九二四年六月十九日出生於英國威爾士，早年就讀倫敦大學。一九八二年五月二十日，尤德爵士就任第二十六任港督，他一如其前任一樣，以外交家出任港督（一九七四年至七八年任英國駐華大使，說得一口流利國語，履新前一年曾入院進行心臟手術）；九月十六日，「香港展覽中心」啟用，十八日，逾萬市民在「維園」集會，抗議日本文部省竄改歷史教科書，二十二日，英國首相戴卓爾夫人飛抵北京，與中國領導人就香港問題舉行會談。一九八三年六月三十日，許家屯（元文）抵港就任新華社香港分社社長；七月十二日，中、英關於香港問題第二階段第一輪會談在北京舉行，港督尤德爵士為「英國代表團」成員之一，十五日，「九廣鐵路公司」電氣化鐵路全線通車。一九八四年四月二十日，英國外交部部長賀維爵士在香港舉行記者招待會，正式宣布英國政府在一九九七年後撤離香港；五月二十五日，鄧小平會見出席六屆全國人大、六屆全國政協第二次會議的香港代表和委員時說：「我國在恢復對香港的主權之後，中國政府有權在香港駐軍，這是維護我國領土的象徵，是國家主權的象徵，也是香港穩定和繁榮的保證」。六月，連接港島柴灣至銅鑼灣的「東區走廊」啟用，「怡和公司」遷冊百慕達；九月二十六日，中英談判「中國代表團」團長副外長周南與「英國代表團」團長英國駐華大使伊文思爵士在北京草簽「中華人民共和國政府和大不列顛及北愛爾蘭聯合王國政府關於香港問題的聯合聲明」（英方中文本「聯合聲明」作「協議」，簡稱「中英聯合聲明」或「中英協議」），其中要點為：「中華人民共和國於一九九七年七月一日對香港恢復行使主權時，設立中華人民共和國香港特別行政區」；十月四日，尤德爵士在立法局會議上發表施政報告，強調「政府繼續執行管治香港的責任」，不會做「跛腳鴨」政府；十一月二十一日，港府發表「代議政制白皮書」；十二月十九日，國務院總理趙紫陽、英國首相戴卓爾夫人在北京正式簽署「中英聯合聲明」，鄧小平、李先念出席簽字儀式；同月香港城市理工學院（香港城市理工大學前身）成立；估計是時香港有人口五百四十三萬零九百人。

一九八五年五月二十七日，周南、伊文思爵士各自代表本國政府交換「中英聯合聲明」及其三個附件的批准書，並簽署了互換批准書的證書，從此香港正式進入過渡期。三十一日，地鐵港島線正式通車；六月，香港特別行政區基本法起草委員會（簡稱「草委會」）成立，十二月二十日，位於大埔舊火車站的「火車博物館」開幕，同月香港特別行政區基本法諮詢委員會（簡稱「諮委會」）成立，有委員一百人，由安子介任主任；同年鄧蓮如（後獲冊封為女男爵）奉委為第一位女性首席非官守議員。一九八六年三月，中英聯絡小組在港舉行首次會議；四月二日，「香港聯合交易所」（簡稱「聯交所」），由「香港」、「遠東」、「金銀」、「九龍」四證券交易所合組而成，十月六日補行開幕禮（主席李福兆）開業；四月七日，「匯豐銀行」總行新廈正式啟用；八月十五日，「香港特別行政區政府土地信託基金」成立；十月二十一日，英女皇伊利莎伯二世第二次官式訪問香港，二十三日，離港返英，同月尤德爵士主持「交易廣場」開幕儀式。政治團體「香港民主民生協進會」（簡稱「民協」，主席馮檢基）成立；十二月一日尤德爵士飛赴北京，主持「香港貿易發展局」駐北京辦事處暨「香港產品展覽會」開幕儀式，四日晚，尤德爵士在北京英國駐華大使館官邸睡眠中去世，成為第一位在任內去世的香港總督，由布政司鍾逸傑任署理港督，九日，在香港舉行喪禮，遺體運返英國安葬。一九八七年四月，港人設「尤德爵士紀念基金」以為紀念，該基金旨在資助港人接受教育及學習，並鼓勵從事研究工作。

## • The 26th Governor Sir Edward Youde (1982 - 1987)

Having been the British Commissioner to China on his last assignment, Youde, who was fluent in Mandarin spoken, came to become the Governor on May 20, 1982.

September 18, thousands of people crowded at the Victoria Park in protesting of the amendments on the history about the Japanese invasion to China. On the 22nd, Mrs. Thatcher, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom went to Beijing, in meeting with Chinese leaderships, opened up with discussions on the sovereignty of Hong Kong. July 12, the first round in the second stage of discussions about the future of Hong Kong took place in Beijing, Youde was one of the representatives on the bargaining table. April 20, 1984, Sir Geoffrey Home, Minister of British Foreign Affairs announced that the British Government will pull out of Hong Kong in the year of 1997. On May 25, Deng Shao Ping made his speech during the 2nd round of conference with Hong Kong's representatives and committee members in the Nation's 6th People's Committee and Political Committee's meeting clearly stated that "after reinstated of the Nation's accessing right on the sovereignty of Hong Kong. Stationing of Chinese military personnel in Hong Kong is necessary to protect the right, and to ensure the society will be stablelized.".

June, Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd. transferred their investments to Bermuda. The Sino-British Joint Declaration drafted by British & Chinese Governments was issued on September 26, includes 9 key elements stated "during the handover of Hong Kong's sovereignty, a Special Administration Region will be setting up." October 4, Youde reassured to the citizens of Hong Kong that "the British Government is still taking it's responsibilities to the Hong Kong people before the handover". On December 19, the Chinese-British sino statement was signed by both parties. June 1986, "The Hong Kong Special Administration Region's Basic Law Drafting Committee" has formed, and the Chinese-British Communication Committee has had their first conference. On October 21, Queen Elizabeth II visited Hong Kong for the second time. December 1, Youde directed the opening ceremony for the "Hong Kong's Manufacturing Exhibition" presented by The Trade Development Council of Hong Kong in Beijing, and, on the 4th, Youde died in his sleep at the residence of the British High Commission to China. On the 9th, Youde was transported to England after his funeral in Hong Kong.



1984年　九廣鐵路沙田段
Kowloon Canton Railway, Shatin Section, 1984



1985年　現代機場監察儀
Latest technology of airfield surface detector equipped in 1985

1986年　英女皇伉儷在皇后廣場前之香港上海匯豐銀行總行參觀
The Queen's Couple went to the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank Building for a tour in 1986





1986年　英女皇伉儷訪問香港上海滙豐銀行
The Royal visit to the Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation (1986)



1986年　英女皇訪問沙田「龍康邨」
The Queen's visit to Lung Hong Estate, Shatin (1986)



第二十七任總督：衛奕信勳爵（即前衛奕信爵士） 任期 1987-1992
THE TWENTY SEVENTH GOVERNOR: LORD WILSON OF TILLYORN, G. C. M. G.
(FORMERLY SIR DAVID CLIVE WILSON)

## • 第二十七任港督 衛奕信爵士（在任時間1987 – 1992）

一九八七年一月十二日，由邵逸夫爵士捐建的逸夫書院舉行奠基禮，成為香港中文大學第四間成員書院，十四日，港府宣布清拆九龍城寨民居，在原地闢建公園（一九四〇、一九四七、一九六二年港府曾下令清拆城寨民居，均因受到居民反抗而作罷），十六日，英國政府同時在倫敦、香港宣布：英女皇已批准任命衛奕信爵士繼已故的尤德爵士為香港總督及三軍總司令，衛奕信一九三五年出生於蘇格蘭，二十歲考入牛津大學，攻讀現代史，後進入英外交部，新港督熟識香港事務，於一九七七年任港府政治顧問，任內曾隨麥理浩爵士訪問北京；四月九日，衛奕信爵士宣誓就任第二十七任香港總督，十六日，鄧小平會見「草委會」全體委員時表示：「香港特別行政區成立後，現有資本主義制度維持五十年不變外，之後再五十年也可繼續不變。」並強調「中央不會作出損害香港利益的事」，在談及香港政制改革一事時說：「最近，香港總督衛奕信說過要循序漸進，我看，這個看法比較切合實際。」同月港府公布「長遠房屋策略」說明書；六月，「香港作家協會」（主席黃維樑）成立；九月二十三日，衛奕信爵士應中國外交部副部長周南之邀訪問北京；十月，衛奕信爵士發表上任後第一份施政報告；十二月，「青衣大橋」（北橋）通車；三月楊鐵樑爵士奉委為第一位華人首席按察司；五月，實施電影「三級制」；六月，港府實施越南難民甄別政策；同年香港科技大學（簡稱「科大」）、「土地發展公司」簡稱「土發」，負責市區舊區重建工作）成立，新界西北部的輕便鐵路（簡稱「輕鐵」）投入服務，胡振中主教獲羅馬教廷晉任香港首位樞機主教（紅衣主教），鄧蓮如成為行政局第一位女性首席議員；九月，「東區海底隧道」（簡稱「東隧」）正式通車；十月，衛奕信爵士在施政報告中，大灑金錢，提出耗資一千二百七十億元的「玫瑰園計劃」，於「九七」前在離島大嶼山赤鱲角開山填海興建一新機場；十一月，位於九龍尖沙咀的「香港文化中心」由皇儲威爾斯親王、儲妃戴安娜主持揭幕禮。

一九九〇年一月十日，衛奕信爵士飛往北京，與中國國務院總理李鵬及其他有關官員討論香港事務，十五日，北京新華社發布新聞：中共中央決定由周南接替許家屯為新華社香港分社社長；二月，周南到港出任新華社香港分社社長；四月四日，七屆全國人大第三次會議通過「中華人民共和國香港特別行政區基本法」（包括「三個附件」和區旗、區徽圖案），又通過「關於設立香港特別行政區的決定」、「關於香港特別行政區第一屆政府和立法會產生辦法的決定」、「關於批准香港特別行政區基本法起草委員會關於設立全國人大常委會香港特別行政區基本法委員會的建議的決定」；十九日「城門隧道」通車，同月成立臨時機場管理局（簡稱「臨機局」）；六月，香港學術評審局成立，七月二十六日，英女皇簽署「居英權法案」，給予香港五萬個家庭英國本土公民護照，同月港府宣布擴大輸入外地勞工計劃，令本地工人工資下降，失業嚴重成為另一社會問題；十二月，醫院管理局（簡稱「醫管局」）成立，接管所有公立醫院，「匯豐銀行」宣布重組，在英國成立一控股公司，變相「遷冊」。一九九一年一月二十三日，衛奕信爵士在北京與李鵬總理及有關官員討論新機場問題；二月，外匯基金管理局成立；三月四日，國務院港澳辦公室（簡稱「港澳辦」）主任魯平訪港三天；四月，「香港科學館」開館；五月，「香港公園」開幕；六月，「香港人權法案條例」實施；七月二十五日，衛奕信爵士與魯平在深圳討論新機場計劃，同月「大老山隧道」通車，「新城電台」啟播，港人捐款賑濟華東水災災民；八月，「城巴有限公司」（簡稱「城巴」）成為港島另一家專利巴士公司；九月三日，英國首相馬卓安（另譯梅傑）與李鵬總理在北京簽署「關於香港新機場建設及有關問題的諒解備忘錄」（簡稱「機場諒解備忘錄」），訂明港府須在一九九七年六月三十日之前在「最大程度上」完成機場核心工程計劃項目，並指出中國政府「對新機場及其有關項目的建設將予以支

持」，同月立法局首次有十八個議席由市民直接選舉產生，在此之前立法局議員由港督委任與間選產生；十一月，新「香港藝術館」開館，機場諮詢委員會（簡稱「機諮會」成立；是年香港有居民五百六十七萬人。

一九九二年一月五日，港澳辦主任魯平應邀訪港，與港督商談新機場及後過渡期事宜；二月十四日，衛奕信爵士獲英女皇冊封為勳爵，改稱衛奕信勳爵；三月，首批香港事務顧問（簡稱「港顧」，共四十四人）前往北京接受聘書；四月九日，由馬卓安領導的「保守黨」在大選中獲勝，繼續執政，但該黨主席彭定康未能獲得議席，旋辭去黨主席職務，十五日，保安司區士培宣布「皇家香港軍團」（義勇軍）將於一九九五年九月之前解散，二十四日，英國首相府宣布：由前「保守黨」主席彭定康接任第二十八任香港總督，是為出任該職位的第一位政客；六月七日，衛奕信勳爵訪問北京，與中國官員道別，中國官員稱之為「老朋友」，獲李鵬總理接見；七月三日，衛奕信勳爵離港返英，今之「衛奕信勳爵文物基金」即以其名字命名。




1988年　葵涌貨櫃碼頭
Kwai Chung Container Terminal (1988)

assigned Wilson to become the Governor & Military Commander of Hong Kong, the new Governor

Kingdom.

Extensive planning of importing labourers were announced in July, which affects to major cut-

3, British Prime Minister John Major signed the "Understanding Memorandom of Hong Kong's new



1990年　葵涌新貌
Kwai Chung in 1990

1990年　尖沙咀東部海旁
Boardwalks at Tsim Sha Tsui East in 1990



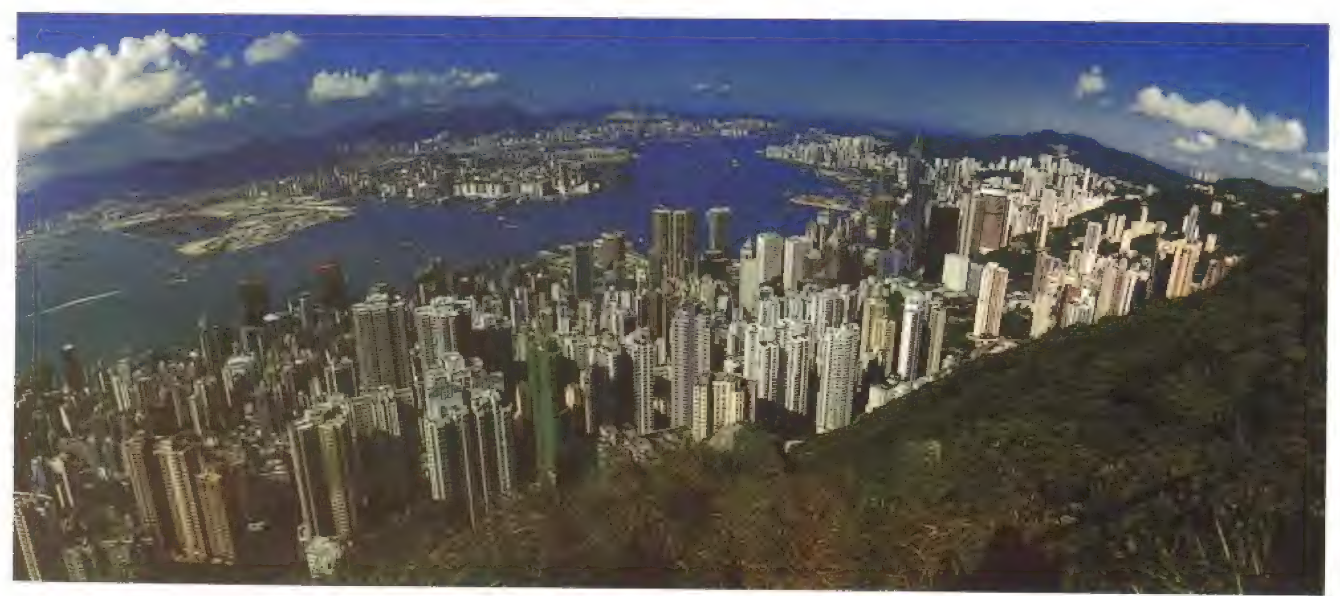
1990年　港督府
The Governor's Residence (1990)




1991年　尖沙咀東部
Aerial view of Tsim Sha Tsui East (1991)



1992年　灣仔及銅鑼灣新填海區
The 1992 view of Wanchai and Causeway Bay showing recent reclaimation area



繁榮先進，建築林立的港島、九龍和海港新貌
Facinating new look of Hong Kong Island, Kowloon and the Harbour



第二十八任總督：彭定康　任期 1992-1997
THE TWENTY EIGHTH GOVERNOR :
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE CHRISTOPHER FRANCIS PATTEN

## • 第二十八任港督 彭定康（在任時間1992－1997）

彭定康曾任英國保守黨的主席，他沒有當過外交官，出任港督之前也沒有和中國打過交道。一九九二年七月九日，彭定康打破傳統，不接受爵士封銜，宣誓就職時沒有一如其前輩穿上傳統的殖民地官服，上任翌日，在督轅舉行記者招待會，並首次身穿便服巡視地區（俗稱「巡區」），極力營造親民形象；八月二十日，彭定康與新華社香港分社社長周南作首次會面；十月七日，彭定康在立法局發表首份施政報告，公布「香港憲制發展方案」（即「政改方案」），十二日周南公開表示中方不接受彭定康的政改建議，二十日，彭定康訪問北京，主客在政改問題上，各持己見，二十三日，港澳辦主任魯平指責彭定康「三違反」，表示中方將「奉陪到底」；十一月，港澳辦宣布：港府所批出跨越「九七」的合約，若未經中方同意，「九七」後一律無效；十二月，新機場開始地盤平整工程。

一九九三年一月，根據新修訂的「英皇制誥」、「皇室訓令」，港督不再兼任立法局主席，議員互選施偉賢出任該職，十二日，於四度延期後，彭定康的「政改草案」終於刊登於「憲報」，十五日，中國國務院總理李鵬在八屆全國人大一次會議上作「政府工作報告」時點名抨擊彭定康違反「中英聯合聲明」，十七日，港澳辦主任魯平憤然說：「彭定康一意孤行，堅持『三違反』和中國政府對抗，我們就不得不採取措施，另起爐灶。」魯平自此長期不與彭定康會面；二十三日，開始清拆九龍城寨，然後在原址興建一座園林式公園，同月根據「國際結算銀行」報告，香港是全球第六大外匯市場；四月，港府金融管理局成立（總裁任志剛），中英雙方在北京就香港政制問題重開談判；五月，皇家海軍遷往位於昂船洲的新「添馬艦」基地；七月，實施「綜合社會保障援助計劃」，八屆全國人大常委會第二次會議通過成立「香港特別行政區籌備委員會預備工作委員會」（簡稱「預委會」），有委員五十七人，由副總理兼外交部部長錢其琛任主任（副主任安子介、霍英東、魯平、周南、姜恩柱、鄭義、李福善），為一九九六年始成立的「香港特別行政區籌備委員會」（簡稱「籌委會」）的工作作好準備；十一月二十九日，陳方安生奉委為第一位華人布政司，亦為自開埠以來出任該職位的第一位女性；十二月十五日，港府將彭定康的「政改方案」部分提交立法局進行首讀、二讀，十六日，中國外交部發表強硬聲明，指此舉意味中英政制會談破裂，不會再有第十八輪會談，並表示任何由立法局通過法案所產生的機構均不可以過渡到「九七」之後，二十七日，港澳辦發言人指出：香港現行政制架構隨著香港主權交還中國而終結，絕對沒有「直通車」，三級議會應於一九九七年六月三十日終止，另行按「基本法」規定和全國人大決定而重組；二十九日，全球最大的室外銅鑄佛像（高二十六點四公尺，重二百五十噸）「天壇大佛」在大嶼山「寶蓮寺」木魚峰落成開光，由港督彭定康、新華社香港分社社長周南、中國佛教協會會長趙樸初、籌建委員會主席胡仙主持剪綵。

一九九四年一月，彭督返英述職，由布政司陳方安生出任署理港督，成為首位華人和首位女性署理港督；五月一日，「中國銀行」成為第三家發鈔銀行（其餘兩家為「滙豐」、「渣打」），開始發鈔；六月，立法局通過彭定康「政改方案」第二部分；七月，第二條「鴨脷洲大橋」啟用，英國外交部正式否決在香港設立人權委員會；八月三十一日，八屆全國人大常委會通過一九九七年重組香港三級議會的決定；九月，香港教育學院成立（由教育署轄下的五間教育學院合併而成），區議會議員首次全部經由直接選舉產生，梁定邦獲委為首任華人「證監會」主席，十五日，由是日起香港進入回歸中國千日倒數；十一月，立法局通過浸會學院、香港理工學院、香港城市理工學院正名為大學；十二月，估計是時全港人口為六百一十四萬九千一百人。

一九九五年四月，香港藝術發展局成立；鄧蓮如女男爵突然宣布將於九月辭去行政局首席議員職務，並出任英資「太古洋行」執行董事；七月初，布政司陳方安生秘密訪問北京，獲得副總理兼外交

部部長、預委會主任錢其琛以及港澳辦主任魯平接見；八月上旬，港府公布截至六月底為止，外匯基金的總資產高達四千五百億元，名列世界第七位，平均每人有六萬八千零三百二十元，僅次於新加坡，二十二日，開始舉行一連十二天的隆重紀念香港重光五十週年活動（至九月二日止），港督彭定康於重光紀念日向「和平紀念碑」敬獻花圈、檢閱重光大會操。



1993年　中環立法局大樓，左方為滙豐銀行
The Legislative Council's Building at Central, on the left is Hong Kong Bank Building (1993)

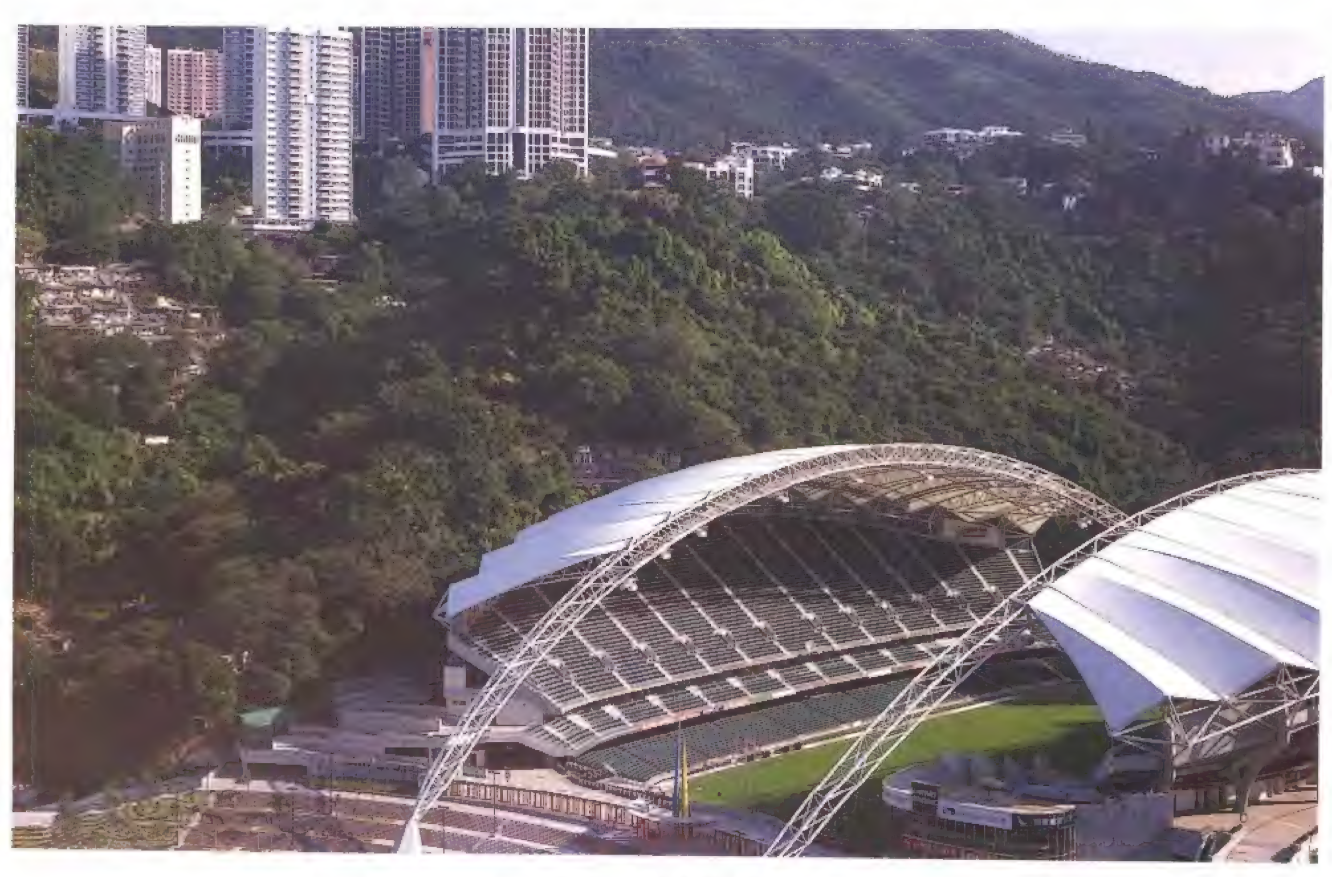


1994年　大嶼山天壇大佛
Statue of the Budha at Lantau Island (1994)

declined right on July 1, 1997". In December, project site of the new airport started to level. Patten's
amendments on Political Issues was published on the Government's News. On the 15th, Premier Li

the 16th, The Chinese Foreign Affairs Department strongly denounced on the Legislative Council's

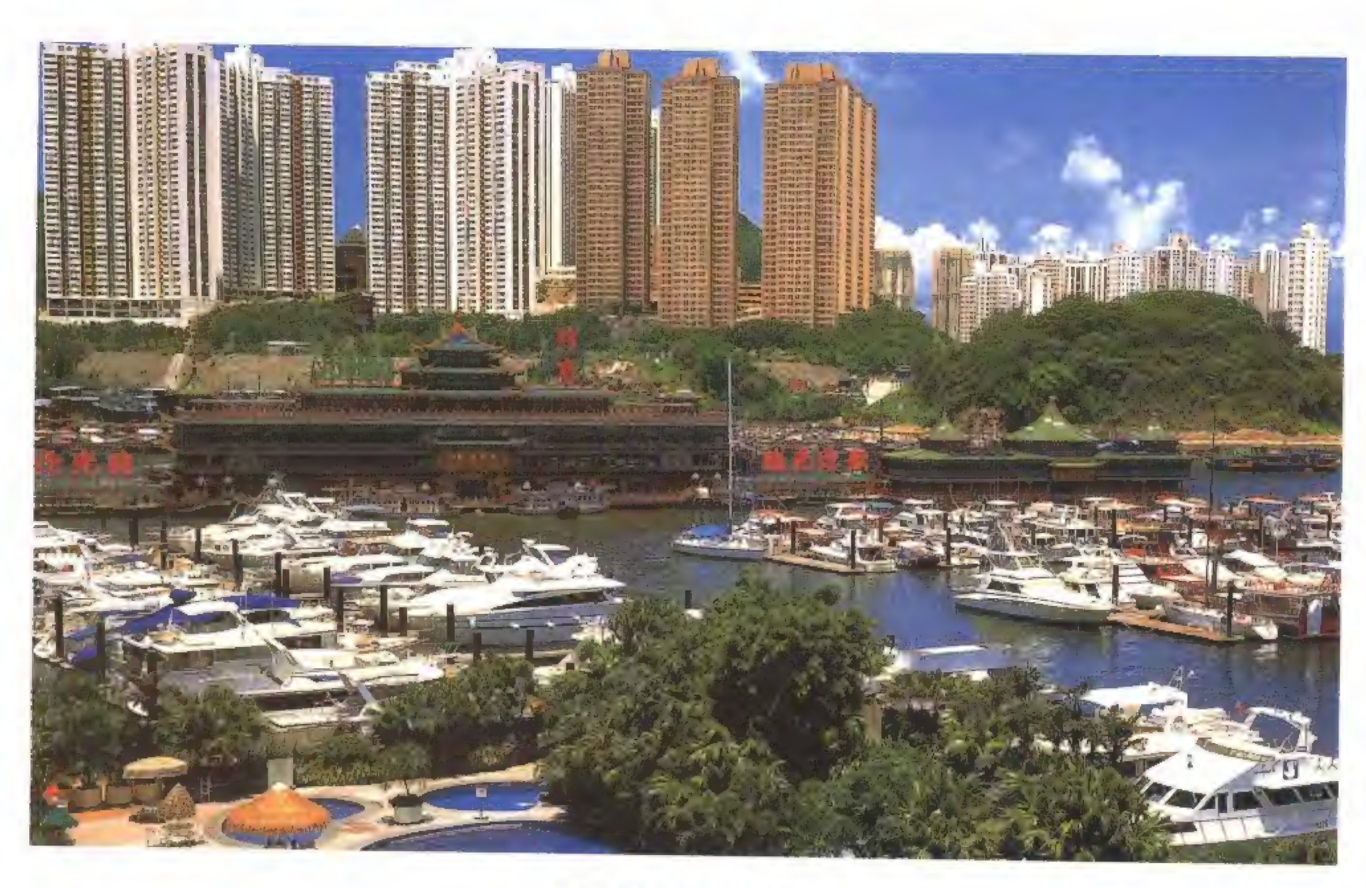
Bridge of Ap Lei Chau started to sooth  traffics. In September , Rural District Councillors was elected



1994年　香港政府大球場
The Hong Kong Government Football Stadium (1994)



尖沙咀與金鐘海傍，中央的新式建築物為中國銀行大廈
Waterfront at Tsim Sha Tsui & Admiralty, the architectural design at the center is the Bank of China Building



香港仔遊艇會及珍寶海鮮舫
Hong Kong Yatch Club & Jumbo Restaurant at Aberdeen



灣仔區及海港一覽
A view of Wanchai and the Victoria Harbour



尖沙咀東部
Tsim Sha Tsui East



灣仔合和中心
The Hopewell Centre at Wanchai



世界金融中心的香港
Hong Kong – A global financial centre




九龍紅磡黃埔廣場
Whampoa Square, Kowloon



沙田新市鎮
New Town in Shatin



沙田馬場
The Shatin Race Course



尖沙咀東部
The Tsim Sha Tsui Eastern District



維多利亞海港
The Victoria Harbour

中環的香港會所
The Hong Kong Club at Central



香港科技大學
The Hong Kong University of Science & Technology



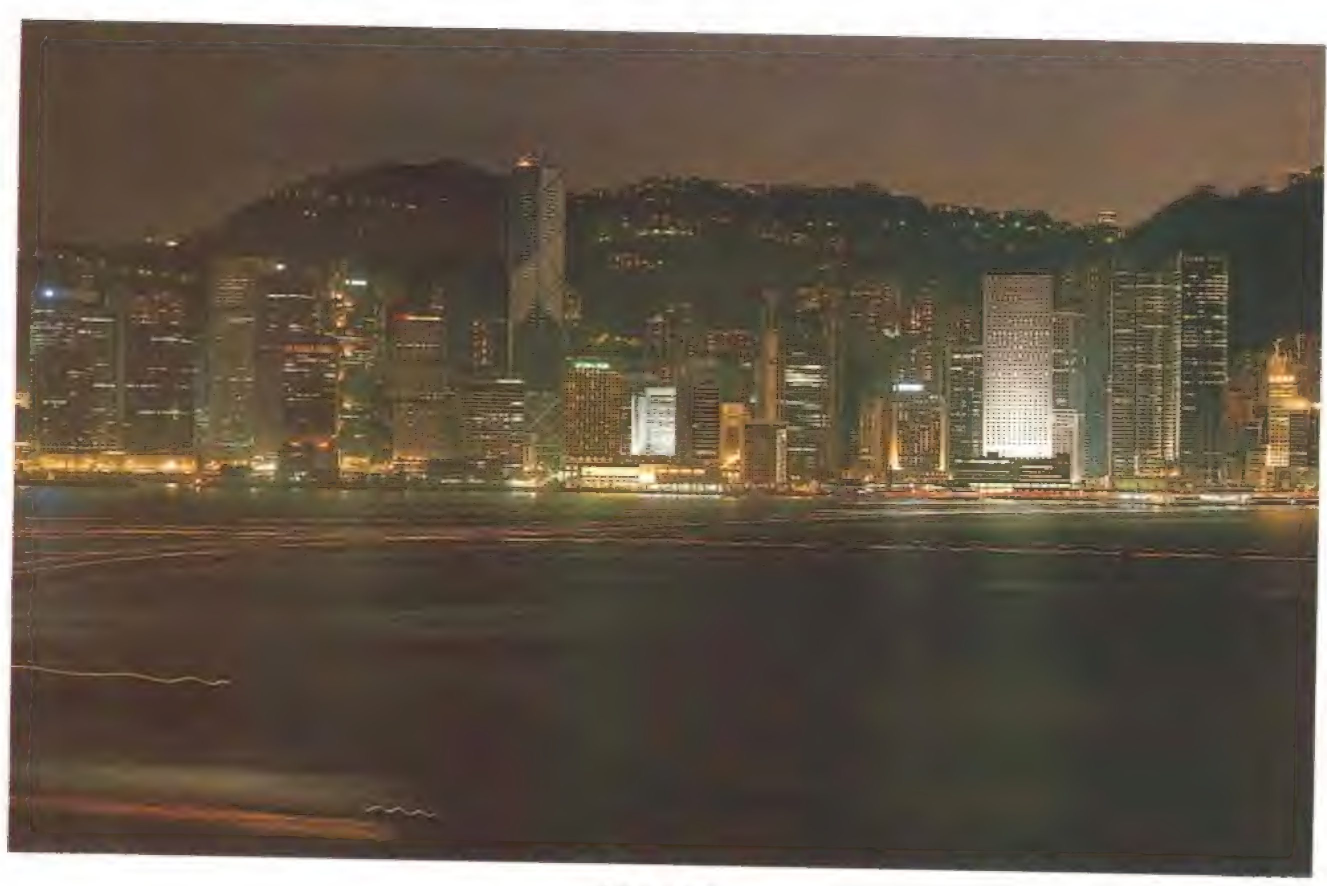

淺水灣一景
View of Repulse Bay



北角海旁
View of North Points



新界元朗錦綉花園
Fairview Park in Yuen Long, New Territories



港島中區夜景
The night view of Central



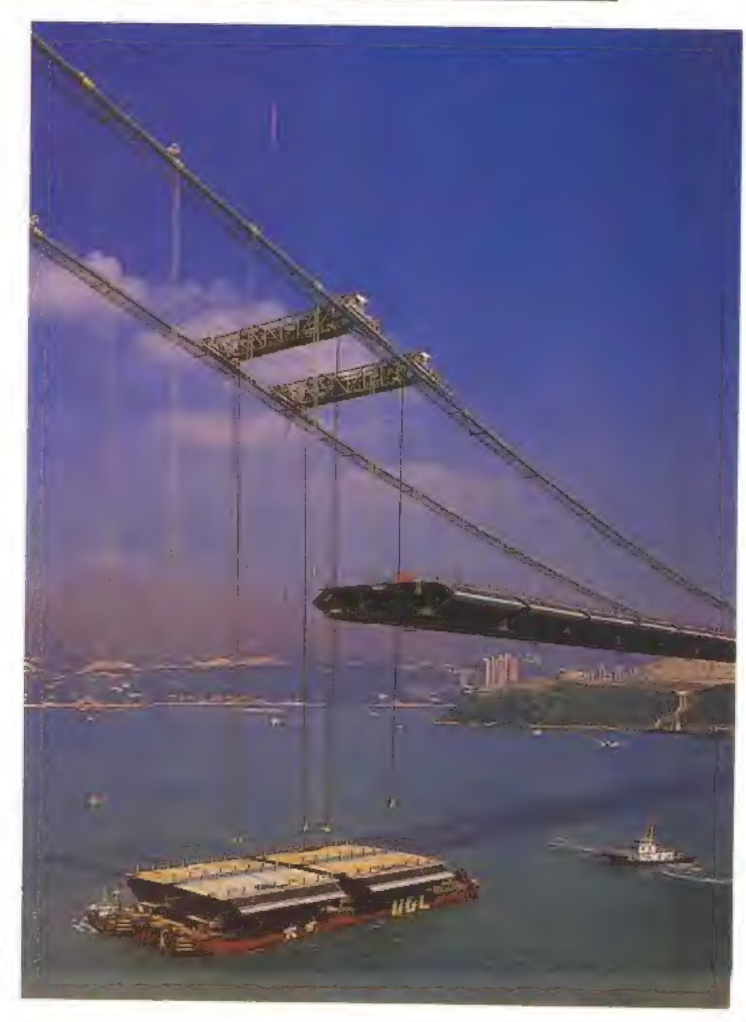
正在興建中的大嶼山赤鱲角新機場
The new airport's construction site at Chek Lap Kok, Lantau Island



新機場客運大樓的上蓋安裝工程
Roofing Installations of the Passenger Terminal Building.



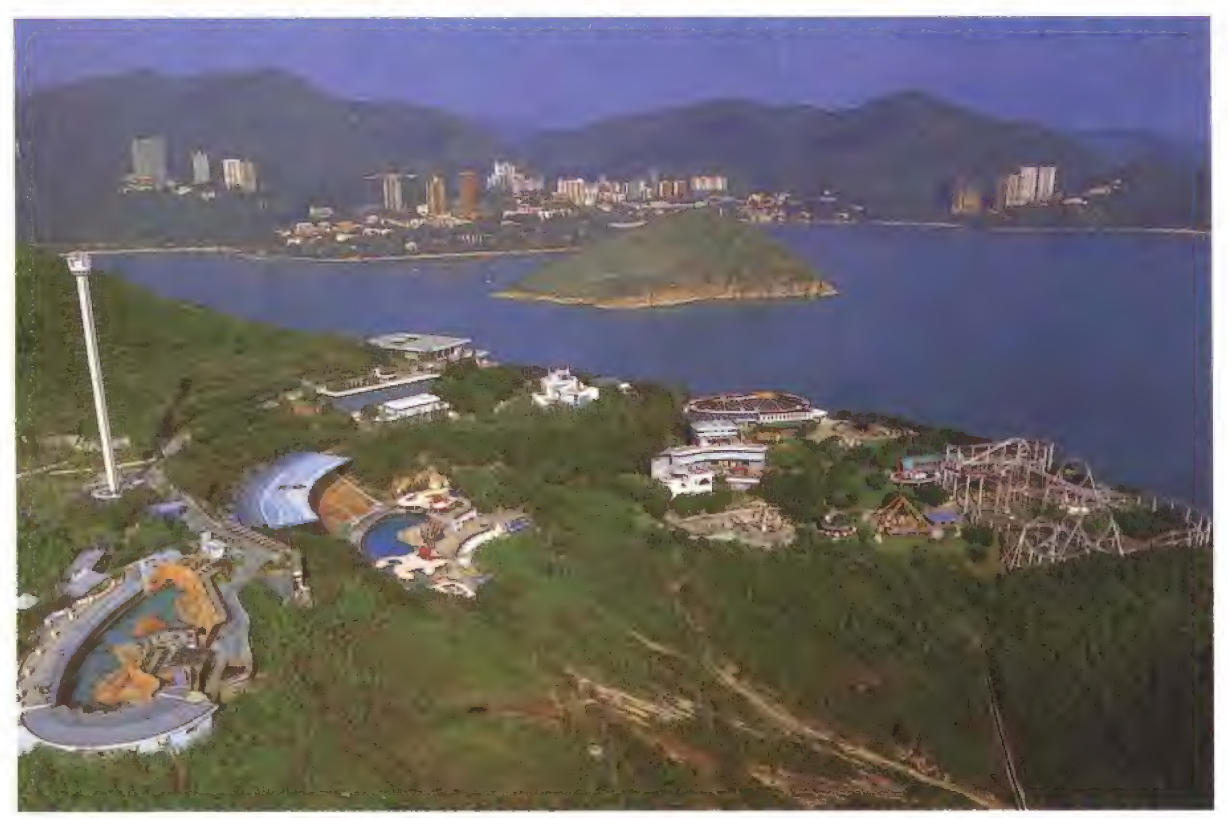
沙田城門河，右方為沙田濾水廠，跑馬場和吐露港公路
The Shing Mun River at Shatin, on right is the Sewage Treatment Works, the Shatin Racecourse and the Tolo Highway



正在興建中的青馬大橋
The Ching Ma Bridge under construction



添馬艦海軍基地，中央為富麗華酒店，右面為怡和大廈（康樂大廈）
The Tamar Harbour, Furama Hotel at center and the Connaught Square on the right



海洋公園的過山車機動遊戲和海洋動物表演場館
The roller-coaster with other playground facilities and the performance stadiums in the Ocean Park



尖沙咀區名噪一時的海運大廈，海洋中心和海港城購物區
The once famous Ocean Terminal, Ocean Centre and the Harbour City at Tsim Sha Tsui



尖沙咀區，包括舊火車站鐘樓，天星小輪碼頭，文化中心和麗晶酒店等知名建設
The high profiled Tsim Sha Tsui District with The Clock Tower, Star Ferry Pier, Cultural Centre and The Regent Hotel



世界上最繁忙的機場之一，啟德機場停機坪
Air crafts parked at Kai Tak Airport – one of the world's most busiest airports



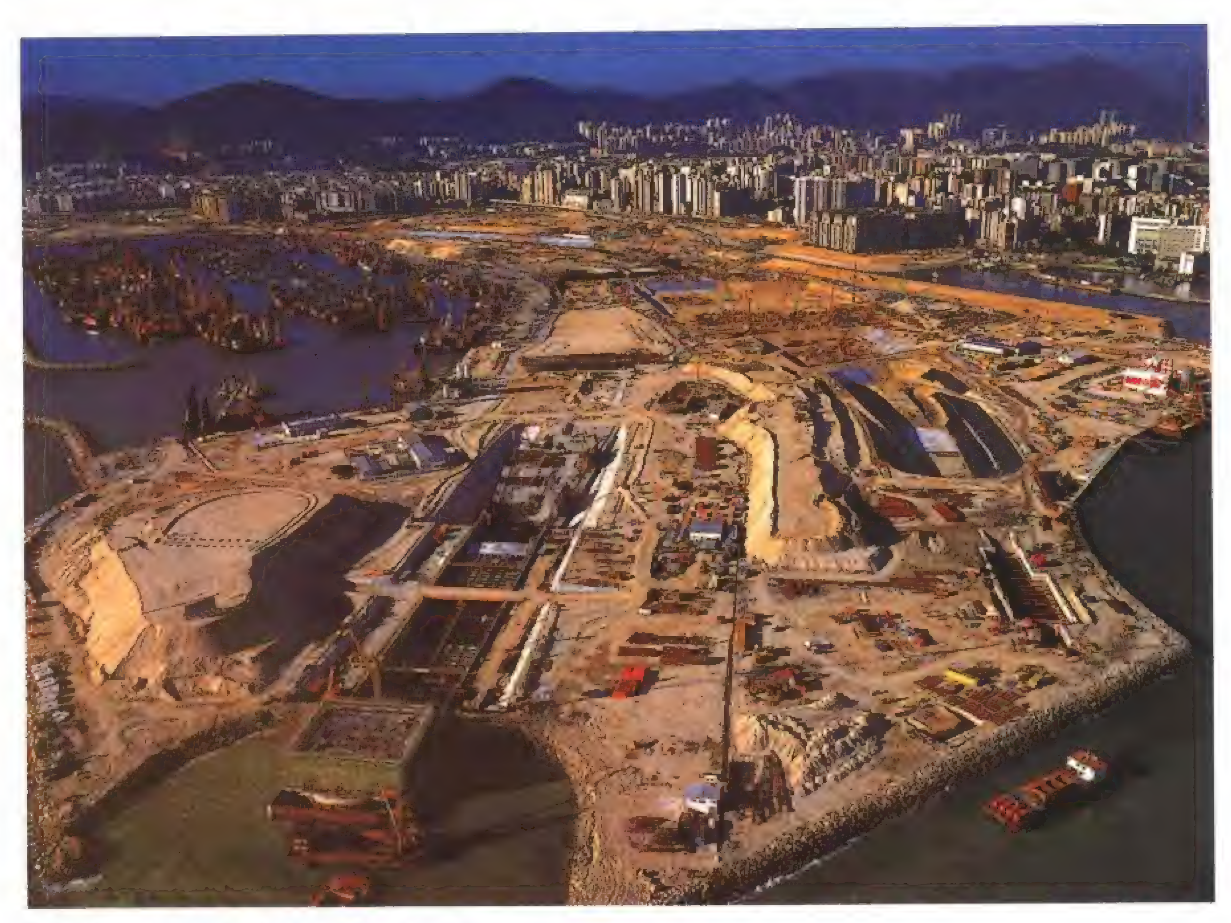
市區外圍的住宅發展區
Housing and development projects in the sub-urban



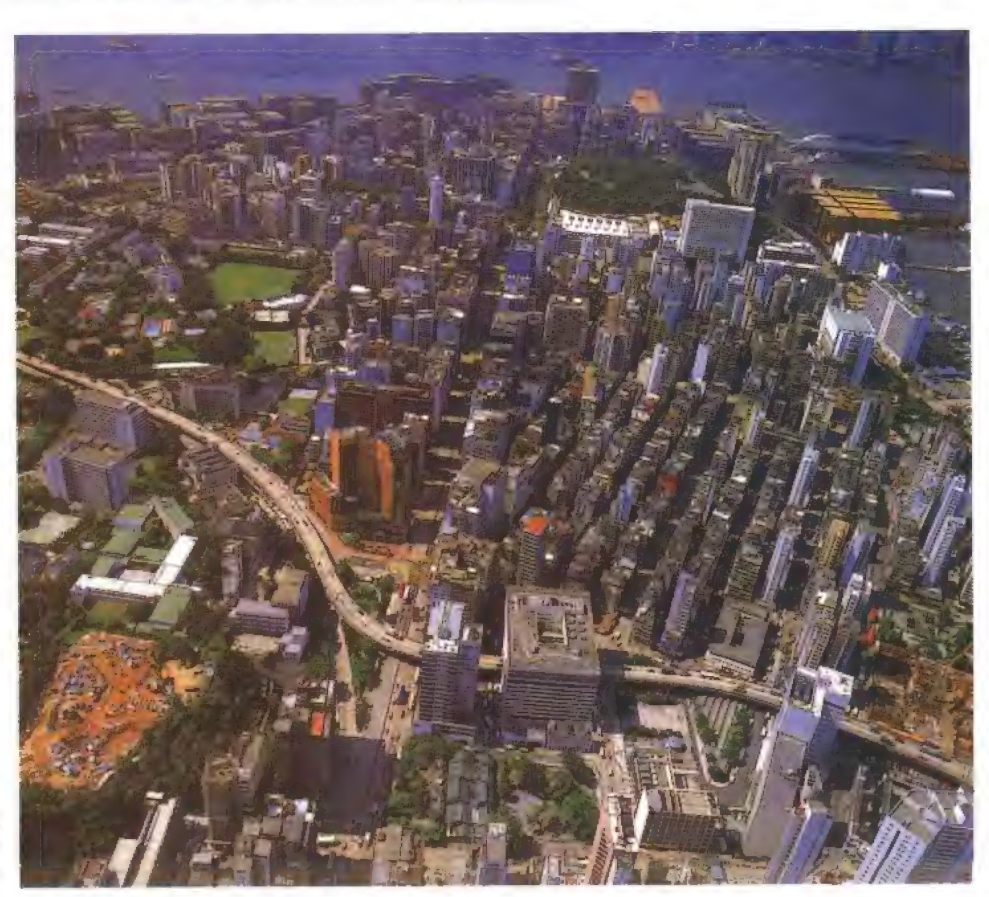
銅鑼灣區內的新穎建築物，皇家香港遊艇會，海底隧道入口，貨物裝卸港和政府大球場等依着東區走廊而建
World class architectural high rises, Royal Hong Kong Yatch club, entrance to the Cross Harbour Tunnel, Cargo loading port and the Football Stadium built in escort of the Eastern Corridor at Causeway Bay



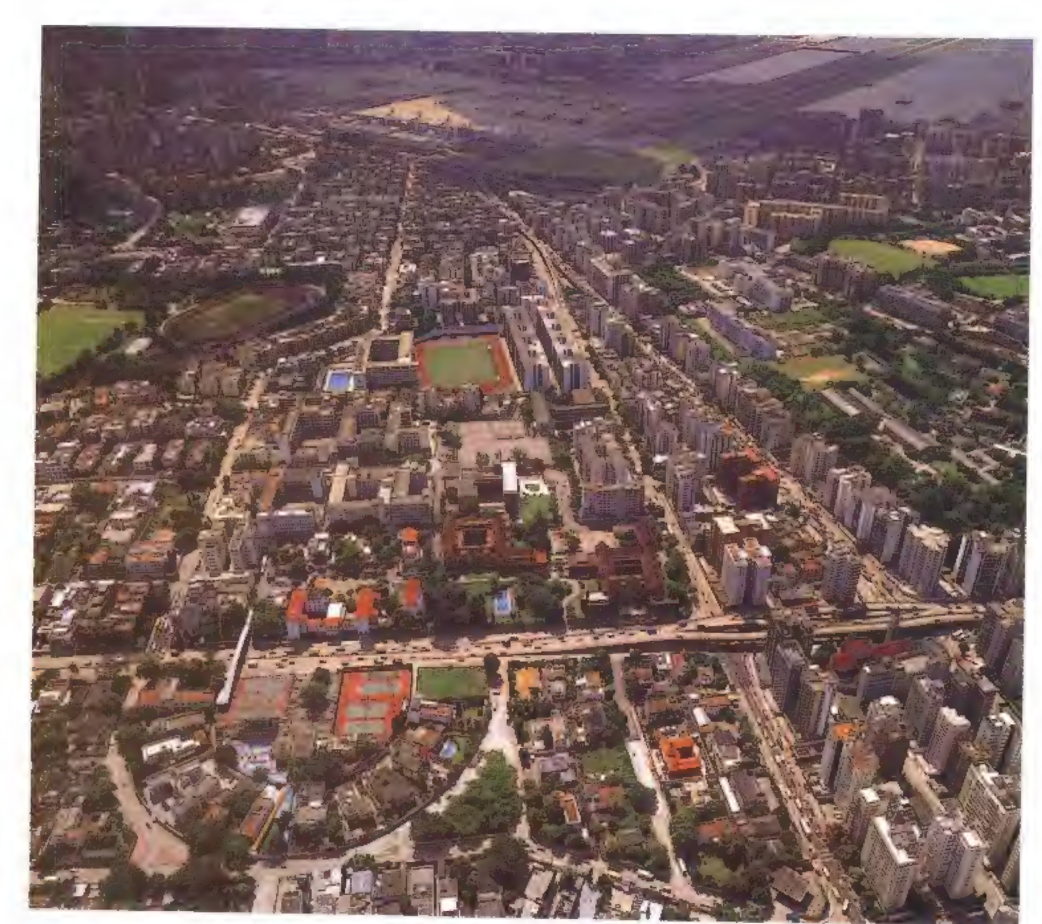
啟德機場鄰近的油塘發展區和鯉魚門海峽
Lei Yue Mun gap and Yau Tong area besides the Kai Tak Airport



佐敦與油麻地區及正在興建中的西區海底隧道入口
Jordan and Yau Ma Ti district with entrance to the Western Harbour Tunnel under construction



油麻地、尖沙咀與旺角區俯瞰
A view on Yau Ma Ti, Tsim Sha Tsui and Mongkok area



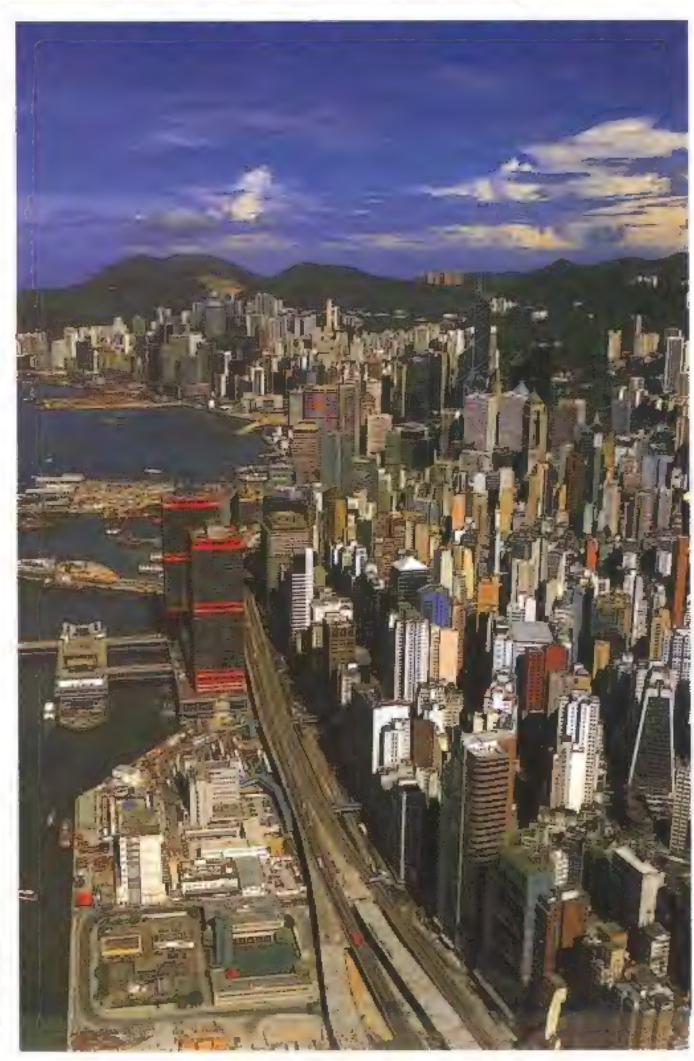
啟德機場鄰近的九龍城、九龍灣及九龍塘區
Rural district of Kowloon City, Kolwoon Bay and Kowloon Tong close to the Kai Tak Airport



住宅和商業發展合璧的太古城
Tai Koo Shing – a new concept to combine the residential and commercial facilities into a mini city



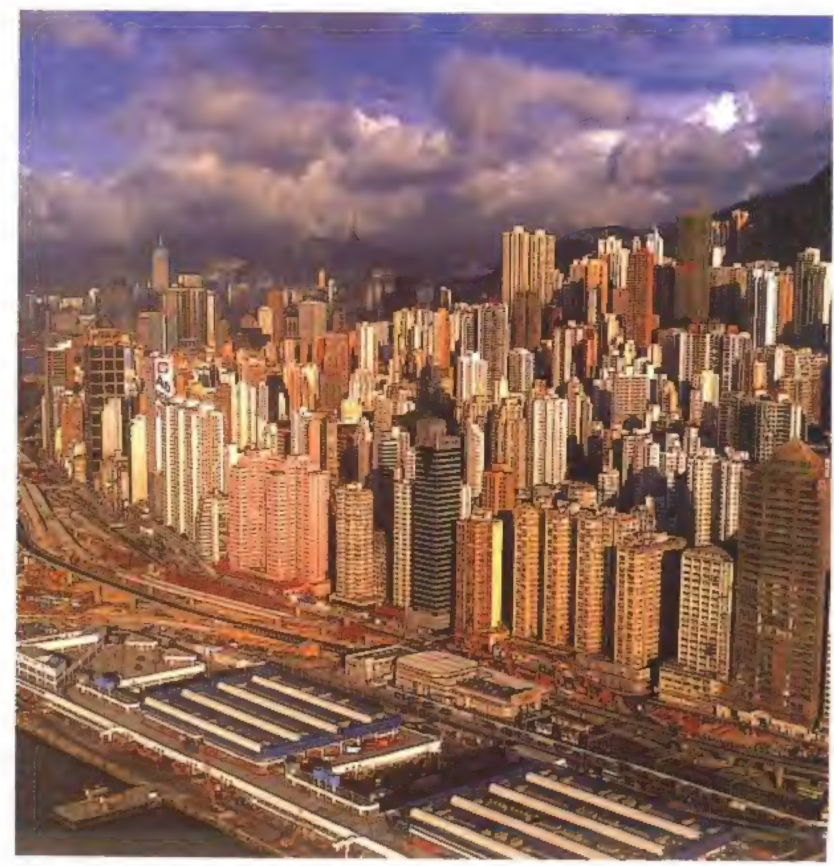
清水灣科技大學
The University of Science and Techology at Clearwater Bay



從西環望向銅鑼灣的維多利亞海岸，中央部份為信德中心與港澳客運碼頭
Viewing at Causeway Bay from the western district, Shun Tak Centre and the Hong Kong Macau Ferry Terminals in center



太古城全景，前為東區走廊道路網
A view on Tai Koo Shing with the Eastern Corridor Highway network in front



西區食品批發市場和
正在施工的西區海底隧道入口
The Western Food Wholesale Market and the entrance of the Western Harbour Tunnel under construction



現代化的葵涌貨柜碼頭
The advanced container loading port at Kwai Chung



赤柱大潭新發展的豪華住宅區
New luxuary homes built at Tai Tam, Stanley

# • 錢幣 •

# COINS



1860年－1889年，有利銀行發行的五元紙幣
$5 bill issued by The Mercantile Bank Ltd. during 1860–1889





1863年－1865年，流行通用的一文錢銅幣
The one mil penny in bronze distributed from 1863–1865





1866年－1898年，通用的20仙銀幣
The 20 Cents in silver, locally distributed from 1866 thru 1898






1902年－1905年，發行的5角錢銀幣
The 50 cents silver coin in use from 1902–1905



1912年－1941年，在倫敦印製的有利銀行紙幣
The Mercantile Bank's $5 bill printed in London, 1912–1941



1912年－1960年，發行的有利銀行100元紙幣
此時期的有利銀行名字（英文）亦正式易名
The 100 dollar bill issue by Mercantile Bank in 1912–1960, The bank's name has changed to Mercantile Bank Ltd. officially in this period





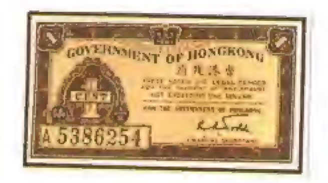
渣打銀行於1931–1956年發行的紙幣
The Chartered Bank issued note of 1931–1956




1935年，香港政府發行的一元紙幣
The $1 bill issued by Hong Kong Government in 1935




1936年，香港政府發行的一元紙幣
The $1 bill issued by Hong Kong Government in 1936







1941年，香港政府發行的一仙紙幣
The 1 cent issued by Hong Kong Government in 1941



1945年，香港政府發行的一元紙幣
The $1 bill issued by Hong Kong Government in 1945



1952年－1959年，香港政府發行的紙幣
Dollar bill issued by Hong Kong Government from 1952-1959





1964年－1973年，有利銀行發行的一百元紙幣
The hundred dollar bill issued by
The Mercantile Bank from 1964-1973





1970年－1977年，設計版本的渣打紙幣
The 1970-1977 version of Chartered Bank's dollar bill





1976年－1979年，通用的五元硬幣
The five dollar coin distributed during 1976-1979





1985年－1992年，沿用的渣打一百元紙幣
The $100 bill distributed by
The Chartered Bank during 1958-1992







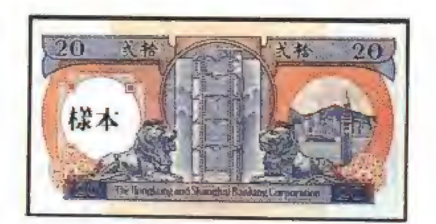







1993年，渣打銀行發行的紙幣
The Chartered Bank's dollar bills issued in 1993






















1993年，發行的匯豐銀行紙幣
The 1993 version of Hong Kong Bank's dollar bill




1993年，開始發行的全套硬幣
Full sets of nickels released in 1993




1995年，發行的中國銀行紙幣
The 1995 version of Bank of China dollar bill




（1941-1945年），日治時代軍用手票
Japanese Occupation Military Notes - 3rd Series (Japanese Imperial Government Note) with Serial Numbers

# • 郵票 •

# STAMPS



1862年－1902年，沿用相同設計，共出8次版
Same pattern used from 1862-1902, released in 8 editions



1903年－1911年，出版的愛德華七世郵票
The King Edward VII pattern released from 1903–1911



1921年－1937年，出版的喬治五世郵票
The King George V pattern issued from 1921–1937



C2 C3

C4 C5

1935年，香港銀禧紀念版
The 1935 edition of 50th Anniversary of Colony



153 154 155 156

157 158 159 160

161 162 163 164

165 166 167 168

1938年－1952年，喬治六世郵票
The 1938-1952 version of King Geogre VI pattern




1941年，香港開埠100週年紀念郵票
The 1941 Centenary of Bristish Occpation




(Des. by W.E. Jones, Recess. Printed by Da La Rue & CO.)

1946年，勝利和平紀念郵票
The Victory issued in 1946



1949年，萬國郵聯75周年紀念票
The 75th Anniversary of Universal Postal Union released in 1949




1954年－1962年，發行的女皇像新版
New version of the Queen issued from 1954–1962




1965年，出版的國際合作年紀念票
International Co-operation year issued in 1965




1969年，發行的中文大學成立紀念郵票
Establishment of Chinese University version released in 1969




226 227

1968年－1972年，發行的市花與市徽版
The 1968-1972 edition of Bauhinia and Armorial Bearings





C73 C74

1971年，香港節郵票。
The Festival of Hong Kong pattern released in 1971




1972年，出版的海底隧道郵票
The 1972 version of Cross Harbour Tunnel pattern

C90 C91 C92




(Des. R. Hookham, Litho. Enschede, Holland)




1974年，發行的藝術節紀念套票
The Arts Festival Collections issued in 1974




C117

1977年，發行的女皇登基銀禧紀念版
The 1977 version of the Queen's Coronation Jubilee

C135 C136




C137

(Des. H.K. Trade Development. Printed BY Harrison. Litho.)

1979年，發行的工業推介票
The Hong Kong Industries edition issued in 1979




1981年，發行的英王儲大婚郵票
The Royal Wedding edition of 1981




289 290 291 292

293 294

295 296

coil

1982年，開始流通的依利莎伯女皇二世新版
New edition of Queen Elizabeth II version issued in 1982



C193



C194

1984年，出版的香港航空事業推介郵票
The Hong Kong Aviation introductory set released in 1984



(Des. Alex Fung. Printer: Walsall Security Ltd.)

1987年版的醫學百週年紀念郵票
The Hong Kong Medical Centenary edition issued in 1987

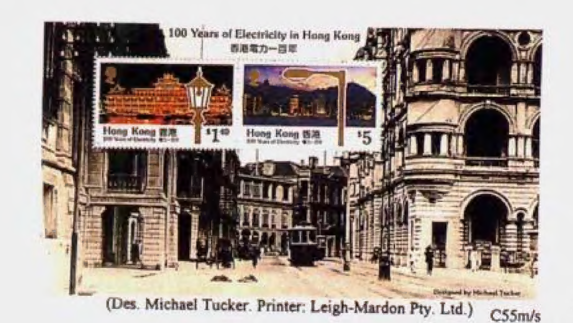


(Des. Lilian Tang Chiu Ying. Printer: Leigh-Mardon Pty. Ltd.)

1988年版的纜車百年紀念郵票
Centenary of the Peak Tramway Collection issued in 1988



1989年版的香港建設介紹郵票
The "Hong Kong Building for the Future" introductory set released in 1989




1990年出版的電力一百週年紀念郵票
Centenary of power supply series issued in 1990



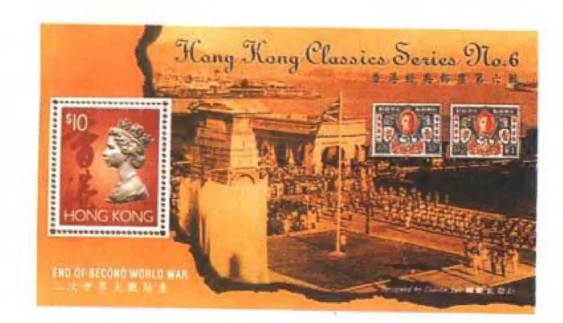

1991年的郵政150年紀念票
The 150 Anniversary of Hong Kong Post Office edition released in 1991




1993年出版的香港經典套裝票
The 1993 released of Hong Kong classic series




1994年出版的150週年警察紀念郵票
The 150th Anniversary of police force released in 1994




1995年出版的第二次大戰結束經典郵票
The "End of 2nd World War" Classic series issued in 1995






1997年　香港過渡期將會出版的套票
The postal series to be released on the late transition period (1997)

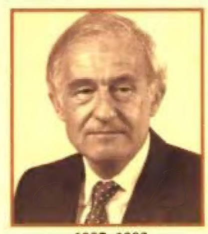
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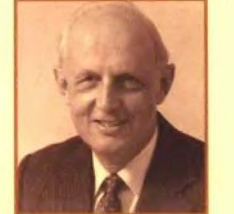
# 歷史回顧
# 歷任香港總督與香港珍貴歷史圖片
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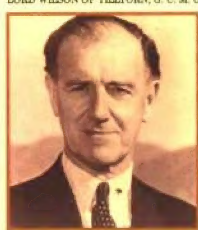




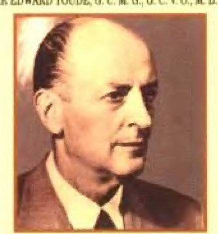
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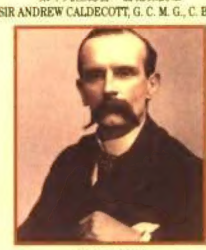
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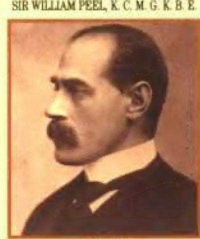
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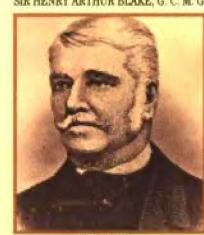
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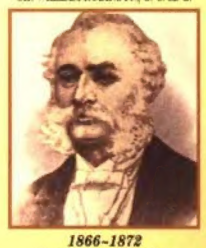
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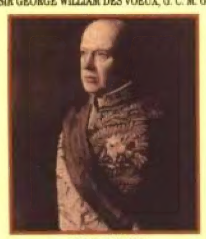
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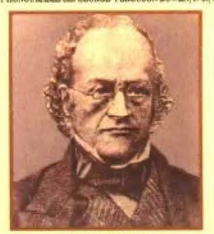
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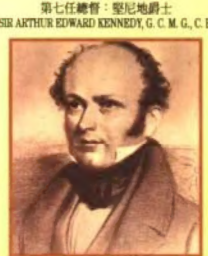
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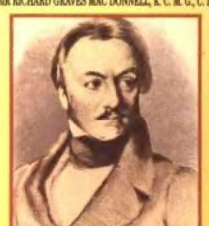
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